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Sub-Saharan Africa Report



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29 May 1984

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

POLITICO-MILITARY SITUATION DISCUSSED--Members of the MPLA Provincial Committee in Cuando Cubango Province ended the proceedings of their second ordinary session yesterday. It was dedicated to analyzing the politico-military, organizational, and socioeconomic situation in the province. At the meeting, the minutes of the previous meeting were approved, as well as reports of the executive and control commissions. According to our regional transmitter in Cuando Cubango, the participants did not approve part of the report of the executive commission which was concerned with finances, because irregularities were found in the report. The proceedings of the ordinary meeting of the Bie party provincial committee have ended. Its members discussed the reports of the executive commissions of the party, the provincial control commission, the youth of the party, the Angolan National Workers Union and the Organization of the Angolan Woman until 2 nights ago. The meeting discovered that many directives of the party provincial committee to the provincial commission on stepping up the activities of certain bodies have not been followed, and excuses which were not fully justified were made which blamed this on the lack of raw materials and the military situation in the province. [Text] [MB071610 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 May 84]

CSO: 3442/358

EXPORT OF SODA ASH TO REGIONAL MARKET STUDIED

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 6 Apr 84 p 1

[Text]

GABORONE, April 5: Botswana may supply up to 300 000 tonnes of soda ash per year to regional market comprising South Africa, Zimbabwe and Zambia, in the next few years, said the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, Mr Charles Tibone.

Mr Tibone said that the capital intensive project will employ about 500 people.

Speaking in an interview here, he said over the past two years BP Botswana (PTY) Ltd, had been investigating the viability of a Soda Ash Project at the Sua Pan in the makgadikgadi salt pans in the Central District.

Mr Tibone said the object of the investigation was to see whether soda ash and other salts such as common salt and potash could be economically exploited from the Sua Pans.

He said indications were that soda ash and salt can be mined from the Sua Pan and be disposed through the regional market.

The final stage of BP Botswana's investigation which Mr Tibone described as most critical and which involved a full scale feasibility study was expected to be completed by the end of this year.

The Permanent Secretary explained that the establishment of huge solar evaporation ponds into which brine is pumped from the aquifer and evaporated, has been completed.

He said the critical stage of establishing a chemical

processing plant to assist in providing whether the chemical process which BP has chosen for the extraction of the soda ash and salt from the concentration in the solar evaporation ponds was a feasible one. It is this stage which is to be completed by the

end of this year.

Should this stage be completed, said Mr Tibone, decisions on full production will be made.

He pointed out that though production would be determined by the market, so far indications were that up to 300 000 tonnes of soda ash would be produced per annum.

Since soda ash is used in the manufacture of glass, detergents and desulphurisation of steel, none of which process is done in Botswana at the moment, Mr Tibone said all the soda ash

would thus be consumed by the regional market.

Regarding salt which is used locally in agriculture and domestic consumption, he said, part of the production would be used locally.

He pointed out, that like any new project, the Soda Ash Project would need some infrastructure to service both the production and human settlement there.

Thus, he said, the project would need power, water supply, transport facilities and other amenities like housing for the employees of the project and people living in the settlement to be established.

On power supply, the Permanent Secretary said there were two options being looked into.

These are: The BPC grid and generation of power locally. He did not know which one was economically advantageous, however.

He also said it was hoped that water would be obtained locally

from underground water resources.

Mr Tibone hinted that there was a possibility of a small township developing as an integral part of the whole project.

Industrial and commercial developments remained, to be seen, but definitely some developments would be attracted, the Permanent Secretary added.

He disclosed that there was the possibility of using the existing settlement at Dukwi as a nucleus of the community that

would be involved on the project.

He said decisions were still to be made on the matter concerning funding and other means.

He said the project would be a huge investment involving approximately the same amount of money as the Jwaneng Project a few years ago.

Mr Tibone emphasised that the soda ash deposits were vast and that would last for more than a century in production.

CSO: 3400/958

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

SOVIET UNION OFFERS SCHOLARSHIPS--Gaborone, April 4--The Soviet Union has offered Botswana 20 scholarships, 17 of which will be for higher education and specialised secondary schools and three for Botswana graduates the Soviet higher educational institutions to undergo refresher courses, the Soviet Embassy announced here today. [sentence as published] The scholarships for the higher educational establishment will include: three scholarships in medical subjects such as general medicine, sanitary science, hygiene and epidemiology, stomatology and pharmacy; two scholarships in construction such as architecture, industrial and civil engineering, hydraulic and power plant construction, water supply and sewage, railway construction and maintenance, bridges, tunnel and airport construction; one scholarship in international law covering international relations and international economic relations; one scholarship in journalism. The rest of the scholarships are for other higher education subjects. [Excerpt] [Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 9 Apr 84 p 1]

RICE PROJECT RECUPERATES--Gaborone, April 13--The cultivation of 50 hectares of rice this year may be the turning point for the problem ridden 80-hectare Maun Rice Project which has been plagued by losses for the past three years. At least that is what the project Management is hoping. The Maun Rice Project was started in 1981 against many odds. Since its inception, the project has been hampered by the harsh drought, the severe shortage of adequate machinery and the lack of funds. Now, with enough water and two new rice polishing machines purchased from Taiwan, the crisis seems to have been lifted. As the Project Manager, Mr B.G. Koosimile, put it in an interview with BOPA: "This year there is plenty of water and we intend to plant 50 hectares of the 80 hectares." Mr Koosimile said employment prospects also looked bright because they anticipated to employ 34 more people in addition to the existing 88 labourers and six Chinese experts who have been working on the Project. [By Motlatsi Mbanga] [Excerpt] [Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 16 Apr 84 p 1]

CSO: 3400/958

GRAPHIC COMMENTS ON NIGERIAN DEMONITIZATION; DRAWS PARALLELS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Apr 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Naira"]

[Text]

THE Nigerian Government announced last Monday night the immediate closure of the country's land borders as a prelude to a demonitization exercise under which individuals would be allowed to change up to only 5,000 Naira old notes for new ones (i.e. about 250,000 Cedis at the official rate of 51.85 Cedis to one Naira).

Any amount above that is to be deposited in banks accompanied by affidavits attesting to the source and ownership of the amount.

The seriousness with which the Nigerian Government is pursuing the exercise could be judged from the fact that Heads of Diplomatic Missions in Lagos have been told that until the end of the exercise, diplomatic bags would be searched to ensure that no Nairas were smuggled in. They were also told that they had the right to refuse the search, but if they did the bags would not be allowed into the country.

The Nigerian Government has also stated its intention to subject passengers arriving by air and sea to rigorous search and has warned that those found smuggling in Naira would be dealt with by Special "Anti Sabotage" Military Tribunals.

Reports reaching the "Graphic" indicate that there is panic among the money changers in Cow Lane, Accra. They are trying to get rid of as much of their Naira holdings as they possibly can.

We are reliably informed that from the pre-announcement exchange rate of

45 Cedis to the Naira, the scales fell to 5 Cedis to the Naira. By last Tuesday evening it was exchanging at one Naira to one Cedi.

But the money changers in Accra who sustain kalabule are not the only ones who are wondering what to do with their large accumulation of Nairas. A BBC report yesterday morning indicated that panic has gripped the London street markets where the Naira is freely exchanged for the pound sterling at a rate far below the official one.

The "Graphic" wishes the Nigerian people and government success in this important exercise to revitalise their economy and to provide a decent standard of living for the ordinary citizen of that country.

But as we do so, we would also like to remind Ghanaians of the lessons to be learnt from the Nigerian decision.

First, behind the illegal dealings in the Naira, Cedi, CFA and other hard currencies lies the fundamental problem of the COLONIAL MIND. We have been conditioned and mentally enslaved to crave for imported goods and to think that a life without cornflakes, tinaps, biscuits, sardines, tinned milk or milk powder, orange juice and toothpaste is not "the correct life".

So traders change their Cedis, go to Lagos or Abidjan and buy these items, bring them here to sell at prohibitive prices, and refuse even to pay their taxes. We invite our readers to look around and see the numerous tables

filled with these items which dot our city and town streets.

The second lesson to be learnt from the Nigerian action is that buying and selling without the backing of production does not pay, and will die out. So we must direct our energies, our money, our mindpower and manpower into production — the production of basic needs like food, clothing and shelter. Only then will buying and selling pay.

Finally, the "Graphic" would like to remind Ghanaians what many government leaders have said on numerous occasions to those who are keeping large sums of money in their wardrobes and under their beds that they should take them to the banks otherwise they may wake up one fine morning to find that they are holding "useless pieces of paper".

CSO: 3400/953

WEST GERMAN AID EQUIPMENT LIES IDLE, RUSTS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 14 Apr 84 pp 1, 3

[Article by Janet Carboo]

[Text] Machines and chemicals for brick making which were donated by the West German Government to the Ghana Government last year to help house the people are still lying idle at the Ministry of Rural Development.

The machines and chemicals, of the UNIBRICK system, all invented by Dr. M. N. Tetteh, a Ghanaian, use almost any kind of soil in making air-cured bricks.

It would be recalled that in June last year, the Secretary for Rural Development, Mr Kofi Acquaah-Harrison, went to Germany to receive the brick making machines.

The machines arrived in the country last July from Germany, where they are manufactured. The chemicals, too, arrived that same month from the manufacturers in Vienna.

Since then the machines have been lying untouched in the crates in which they were shipped, and they are getting rusty.

Some of the drums of chemicals have been stolen and the rest are leaking owing to over-exposure.

Rejection

In an interview later with Dr Tetteh, at his office in Accra, he said he was confused as to why an invention on which he spent time and his own money had been virtually rejected by his own country.

Dr Tetteh, managing director of Uniclean Limited, said it was his hope that the Ministry of Rural Development would utilize his invention to house the people. The UNIBRICK has been proved to be the cheapest means of house building.

The inventor said before the chemicals arrived from Vienna, he informed the Ministry of Rural Development to clear them as soon as they arrived at the

ports for security reasons as there had been attempts to get the formulae for the chemicals.

Despite his advice, the chemicals remained at Tema harbour a whole month before the authorities at the ports informed him. During the long wait at the harbour, he said 86 drums of the chemicals were stolen and the contents poured out; because the thieves sought to sell them as empty drums.

Dr Tetteh disclosed that even though investigations were done and the culprits were arrested, they were later on set free without the case going to court.

He revealed that he had to drop all work and negotiations in London late last year when the Ministry of Rural Development asked him to return home to train the personnel who would work with the UNIBRICK machines.

He arrived back in Accra last November; but up till the present, although he had informed the Ministry that he was ready to train the personnel, nothing had been said to him.

He also disclosed that although the manufacturers strongly called on the Government to put Ghana's label on his invention and have it patented, nothing had been done about it.

"Many countries have approached me about my invention. They want me to help them. But I feel that a Ghanaian's invention must gain ground in Ghana first. I did for my country."

Observers believed that the attitude being adopted to the UNIBRICK system by some officials in Ghana is deliberately aimed at preventing its adoption by the Government for the national housing programme.

CSO: 3400/953

OPPOSITION TO PNDC SEEKS TO 'PERPETRATE ELITIST PRACTICES'

GDM 'Calumny'

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Apr 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Vultures Are Back To Roost"]

[Excerpts] It is not surprising that after the gallant Armed Forces of Ghana burst the June 19, 1983 dissident attempt like a bubble and with the help of cadres of the Revolution prick-punctured another attempt on March 24, this year the motley crowd which is opposed to the PNDC and has been arming and financing dissidents from neighbouring countries are going back to regroup.

It is clear as crystal that the lightning speed with which the March 24 would-be attempt was smashed has broken the back of the opposing malcontents and they are now trying to use another ploy, that of pretending to be spokesmen of Ghanaians whom according to them have been enslaved by the PNDC Government.

The news item we carry today on our front page about the inauguration of a so-called Ghana Democratic Movement (GDM) in Britain last Saturday clearly demonstrates the inordinate ambition of a certain group of Ghanaians to perpetrate the old, anachronistic elitist practices of yesteryears. Made up of mostly politicians of both the proscribed PNP and PFP this group sees its hopes of regaining power which will enable them to plunder the nation's wealth as happened in years gone by fast fading and its members have become desperate men and thus their acts of subterfuge and vilification of the PNDC.

Since December 31, 1981 when the Revolution was born, giving rise to grass-roots participating in decision-making persons now on the bandwagon of the GDM and their ilk have not ceased to spread lies, calumny, infamy--nonsensical effusions--about the PNDC and to discredit every action taken in the interest of the people. But Ghanaians cannot mistake the trees for the woods.

We will like Ghanaians to cast their minds back and try to recollect why the PNDC decided to take over the reins of government. The process of governance was so much eaten up by corruption that men at the helm of affairs were

enriching themselves at every twist and turn while the ordinary people were farmishing. In fact the history of party politics in Ghana is replete with cases of the people's representatives using their positions to acquire wealth at the expense of the rest of the people. It did not begin with the PNP. There are millions who can remember the infamous ODUMASE FARMS episode involving J. H. Mensah. Here was a Minister of State who though was preaching virtue displayed the most villainous habit unbecoming of a public officer by establishing private ventures which the laws of the land forbade. But perhaps what was more criminal about the episode is that he used front-men to cover his real identity and when found out displayed such arrogance which turned the mouths of the ordinary people sour.

The motley crowd of some 300 Ghanaians who reportedly attended the inauguration of the GDM which J. H. Mensah leads was made up of men and women whose records are no better than their leader's and they cannot fool any right thinking being in our today's society.

These are men and women who perpetrated most heinous crimes against the people of this country and yet under the wings of their political parties were untouchable. If today Ghanaians have a government which punishes its own members for even lesser corruptive practices, we do not see how this can be used against it. A government which is determined to uproot corruption in both high and low places and is seen to be doing just that will only be maligned by people who are standing on their heads or those who are themselves so corrupt that they see corruption as a normal way of life.

Indeed, as the GDM puts it, it is only Ghanaians in the country who would change the hunger situation bequeathed them by past successive corrupt and inept governments. And for the information of the GDM members this is already happening. All over Ghana communities, towns and villages are undertaking agricultural ventures, among other things, which will make the country self-sufficient in food production and feed agro-based industries to lessen the people's dependence on foreign imported goods.

In addition the people have already resolved the question of a minority imposing themselves on the majority. The superimposition of the elite on the grassroots has been replaced by a process where all the people involve themselves in decision-making.

Coming to think of the views expressed by the GDM at the inaugural ceremony, the impression that its members are at sea with the process of structural transformation--social, economic and political--cannot be missed. The GDM is building castles in the air if its thinking is that the majority of Ghanaians can be wooed and cajoled. The members of that movement will wake up one morning to find that the /line has gone cold/ [in boldface] if this realisation has not already dawned on them.

Mensah's Political Activities, Ambitions

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 24 Apr 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Guy Is Funny"]

[Text] Mr J. H. Mensah, a one-time Finance Minister, is reported to have formed his own group in Britain with the aim of fighting the PNDC in order to destroy the revolution so that he can come to power. And he used the occasion of the launching of the group last week to tell every kind of lie about the situation in Ghana and to claim that the only reason why he wants to come to power is to serve the people and not because he has personal ambitions.

The dishonesty of Mr J. H. Mensah's claim is truly disgusting. For, the history of his political career shows him as an over-ambitious fellow who always wants to be at the top in any group to lord it over everyone otherwise he would gladly turn his back on his colleagues and destroy the group. Just a few examples would do.

The very formation of his own group in London is the latest expression of J. H. Mensah's personal leadership ambitions. It was an open secret to many that a serious leadership struggle developed among the anti-PNDC Ghanaian refugees in Britain as soon as they decided to form a group against the revolution. J. H. Mensah became the centre of the controversy as he fought to be leader of the group. He did not get the leadership after the group--Campaign for Democracy in Ghana--was formed. So although he professes to be fighting for the same aims as that group, he turned his back on the others, told lies about them to the British authorities in the hope that they would be silenced for him to take over the leadership. That plan failed, so he has now formed his own group, the Ghana Democratic Movement.

When Dr Busia decided to form the Popular Front Party, he proposed that the late General Akwasi Afrifa should become the Prime Minister if the party came to power, with J. H. Mensah holding a Cabinet post under Afrifa. J. H. Mensah was not happy about it so he tried to get Dr Busia to make him the Prime Minister, with General Afrifa as Foreign Minister. Dr Busia tried to let him see the disruptive consequences of such a change, since Gen. Afrifa was the choice of the party's inner circle for the premiership. But J. H. Mensah stuck to his guns. When Gen. Afrifa heard of the issue he went to see Dr Busia in Britain and decided to quit the party. Afrifa took his decision two weeks before Dr Busia died and joined the United National Convention (UNC), thereby taking away PFP supporters along with him. Thus J. H. Mensah split the PFP because of his personal ambitions. But his remaining colleagues of the party knew his character and they did not give him the leadership.

It is significant that even now many of his original colleagues, apparently knowing his character too well, have not bothered to take his side, so he has had to collect such strange bedfellows as Kofi Batsa and Duncan Williams and others, with whom he is poles apart in political thinking, to support his new group.

Many people would also recall that when the Progress Party was in power, there was talk of moves to unseat Dr Busia as leader of the party and replace him with Mr Victor Owusu. Whether Mr Victor Owusu acceded to that plan or not was not certain. But what was certain was that J. H. Mensah did everything possible to ensure that if Dr Busia should be removed as leader of the PP, he (J. H. Mensah) must take the leadership. That inside fighting by J. H. Mensah caused a weaking in the PP front and it is believed that that weakness in the party's front made the P.P. Government's overthrow easier.

When Kwame Nkrumah was overthrown, his enemies used his Seven-Year Development Plan as the main target of attack on his administration--and J. H. Mensah was one of the most vociferous among Nkrumah's accusers. But J. H. Mensah was the man at the head of the team which drew up that plan. He turned round to condemn that very plan for two main reasons. Firstly, because he did not get the political leadership position which he had thought Kwame Nkrumah would give him for his role in drawing up the Seven-Year Plan--i.e. he did not get the position of influence in the Kwame Nkrumah Government that he had expected. Secondly, he had to condemn the plan in order to be accepted among the post-Nkrumah political bandwagon--i.e. he was prepared to swallow his own spittle in a bid to join the political leadership after 1966.

J. H. Mensah's name as a politician is associated with other unprincipled episodes which are common knowledge to many Ghanaians. So far as personal leadership ambitions are concerned, he is not known to have any regard for principles or scruples. We know no example of his championship of the interests of the common people. Now he claims to be the friend of the masses. He can go on and deceive the audience in Britain and elsewhere, but not the people of Ghana.

CSO: 3400/959

GMRC, MUSLIM CHIEFS 'WITHDRAW RECOGNITION' FROM CHIEF IMAM

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 17 Apr 84 p 4

[Text] The Ghana Muslims Representative Council (GMRC) will bring before a court of law the use of its name by any "usurper group", Alhaji Dauda Otoo, National President of the Council has warned.

Reacting at a press conference here in Accra yesterday, in respect of the inauguration on Saturday of a new Muslim group known as "United Ghana Muslim Representative Council" (UGMRC), Alhaji Otoo said the group had the liberty to form its own organisation with a new name but not the GMRC which was lawfully registered ten years ago.

He announced that as a result of the formation of this rival group, the National Executive Committee of the GMRC, in cooperation with the indigenous Moslem Chiefs, yesterday decided to withdraw recognition from Alhaji Muctari Abbass, and to install a new chief Imam with immediate effect.

He said similarly, indigenous chief Imams would be installed for all districts and regions.

The Council, he said, called on all Ghanaian Muslims to stop praying behind Alhaji Muctari Abbass until the forthcoming congress scheduled to be held in Sunyani later this month.

Alhaji Otoo declared that the Council's support given to the government was irreversible and that no amount of intimidation and intrigues would waver their unflinching support.

He said this was borne out by the fact that the PNDC government had done more to enhance the welfare of Muslims and Islam in the country than any other previous governments.

Alhaji Otoo appealed to all indigenous Muslims to stand solidly behind the GMRC and have nothing to do with the newly-formed body which he said was dominated by aliens.

The leadership of the Council, he said, would lay down its life for the survival of the GMRC until the truth prevailed.

Giving the background of the GMRC, Alhaji Dauda Otoo said it was founded in 1973 with the three component bodies, namely, the Ghana Muslim Community, the Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs and the Ghana Muslim Mission.

He said the presidency of the Council was rotational for a three-year term and that the first president was Alhaji Shardow Kudos of the Ghana Muslim Community.

Alhaji Otoo said when it was the turn of the Supreme Council to stand for the presidency, the Muslim Community protested, saying that it should be by election.

Alhaji Otoo said subsequently, at the congress held in Cape Coast, Alhaji Yakubu-Aggrey, who should have stood for the presidency, stepped down for him (Otoo) which he won convincingly.

According to Alhaji Otoo, after the community had lost all posts contested at the conference, they withdrew from the GMRC and started labelling "us as converts who are not qualified to lead them in Islamic affairs."

They accused the indigenous Muslims of collecting eleven million dollars from Libya to overthrow the People's National Party (PNP) government.

This led the PNP government to harass the leadership of the Council until the December 31 Revolution came to save them.

The National President recalled that during the Limann administration, several meetings were held at the late Alhaji Egala's residence with the view to forming a new GMRC.

He emphasised that after the revolution, the GMRC was the first organisation to express support for the revolution, because it believed it was an act of God and that no man on earth could challenge it.

He quoted the Koran saying "sovereignty is mine. I give my sovereignty to whomever I please. I take away my sovereignty from whom I please."

"Obey God and his messengers and those in authority at any period among you," Alhaji Otoo said, adding this was the more reason why the GMRC supported the revolution.

The National President said the GMRC leadership was eventually accused by its detractors of using the Council to support the PNDC.

"The support given to the government by the GMRC is irreversible and no amount of intimidation or intrigues can waver this unflinching support," he emphasised.

Alhaji Otoo announced that at the national executive committee meeting held yesterday, six new indigenous Islamic organisations were admitted into the membership of the Council.

They are the United Muslim League, Ghana Islamic Propagation and Uihad, Islamic Study Group, Jihad Muslim Conference, Assembly of Ghana Muslims and the United Muslims Association of Ghana.

This brings to ten, the full membership of the GMRC as at today, he noted.

In another development, the National Council of Indigenous Muslim Chiefs led by Alhaji Musah Blango, Chief Frafra, has condemned the formation of the new UGMRC and called on all the indigenous Muslims to rally behind the GMRC headed by Alhaji Otoo.--G.N.A.

CSO: 3400/959

COCOA BOARD LAUNCHES PROGRAM FOR COCOA FARMERS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 May 84 pp 1, 5

[Article by Stephen Kofi Akordor]

[Excerpt]

GHANA lost about ₦100 million in revenue through the smuggling of cocoa in the Volta Region alone during the just ended major season.

This was the amount expected from the sale of over 5,000 tons of cocoa expected from the area but which otherwise went to swell up the coffers of neighbouring Togo due to unpatriotic activities of smugglers.

This was disclosed by Mr Kwesi Ahwoi, member of the Implementation and Monitoring Committee of the Ghana Cocoa Board at the launching of the first phase of the Board's special package deal for cocoa farmers in the Volta Region at Aboabo at the weekend.

He said from an earlier assessment, the Board was expecting at least 7,000 tons of cocoa from Volta Region during the last major season. But out of this only 2,000 tons reached the warehouses of the Board.

The new deal would bring certain essential items such as textiles, soap, matches, lanterns and insecticides to the doorstep of the cocoa farmers in the remotest parts of the country.

According to Flt-Lt Joe Atiemo (rtd) a member of the sales team, the idea is to satisfy the needs of the farmers whose sweat and toil produce the necessary foreign exchange that brings in most of these goods.

He explained that some of the farmers indulged in smuggling because according to them, they do not get access to some of these items.

He therefore hoped the new deal would fill the gap and encourage them to send their produce to the Board.

In order to ensure that only genuine farmers receive the items, prospective beneficiaries would produce their passbooks specifying the quantity of cocoa sold to the Board before being served.

Four cocoa districts in the region namely Hohoe, Dodi Papase, New Ayoma and Kadzehi would benefit from the sales programme during the first phase.

The remaining districts including Likpe Kukurantumi, Jasikan, Kpedze and Krachi would be catered for under subsequent programmes.

CSO: 3400/954

TUC: RESOLVE LAND OWNERSHIP PROBLEM

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 1 May 84 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt]

THE Labour Movement has expressed the conviction that the National Mobilisation Programme can only succeed if the land ownership problem "is resolved once and for all".

"To us the land must belong to those who till it be they agricultural workers grouped in state-owned farms, small co-operative farmers or individual farmers who do not exploit others, said the movement.

In a May-Day statement issued on its behalf by the Secretary-General of the Trades Union Congress (TUC), Brother A. K. Yankey, the movement said Ghana's economic and social development depends basically on the implementation of the mobilisation programme which will reduce unemployment.

It also depends on the liberation of peasants from exploitation and the elimination of outmoded traditional production relations in the rural areas.

According to the congress, such a scheme would have to involve all unemployed persons, the under-employed and repatriates from Nigeria and should essentially cover agriculture and construction and be jointly conducted and supervised by the congress, the National Mobilisation Committee and the committee on redundancy.

For workers to be more productive, the TUC recommends that the requisite tools, inputs and equipment should be supplied them regularly.

This is because the congress believes that as a people, "we are capable of changing the deteriorating socio-economic conditions in the country for the benefit and satisfaction of all. And as workers, our concern for increased production and productivity is of fundamental relevance to our whole struggle for jobs, job security, better conditions of work, peace and social progress."

The movement reiterated its whole hearted support for the PNDC Economic Recovery Programme and urged the government to fraternise with other Third World countries which have adopted similar economic measures.

It referred to its 4-year programme of action adopted in Kumasi last year which deals with education, organisation, welfare rights, health, development of workers power, housing and agriculture and said if implemented the programme would help increase workers involvement in production.

CSO: 3400/954

ALLOCATION OF IMPORT LICENSES DISCUSSED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 May 84 p 1

[Article by Moses Ohene-Asiedu]

[Text]

THE indiscriminate allocation of import licences to manufacturers by the Ministry of Industries without considering the necessity for such licences has been stopped forthwith.

This is to safeguard malpractices and ensure that deserving manufacturing concerns are the only ones to benefit from such licences.

Disclosing this to the 'Graphic' in his office on Monday, the Secretary for Industries Science and Technology, Dr Charles Buadu, who spoke in a serious mood said the Ministry of Industries had not lived up to expecta-

tation by not co-ordinating the activities of industrial establishments to know of their actual production output or activities that should be checked or encouraged for the sake of the national economy.

Dr Buadu said "there must be a horizontal and a vertical action between his ministry and manufacturing companies to enable a balanced corresponding interaction to be established."

He said when this is done, allocation of import licences would not be one-sided and it would not result in duplication but would be shared to areas of priority.

The Secretary for Industries said "import licence maniacs" should be warned that his ministry would not simply yield to unnecessary applications for import licences.

Speaking on the effectiveness of the bulk importation system introduced two years ago, Dr Buadu said since its resounding success in 1982 there is no doubt that it is good for the country's economic recovery since it eliminates the granting of unnecessary import licences to individuals.

Dr Buadu hinted the "Graphic" that any manufacturer whose product does not have the Standard Board's certificate would not benefit from raw materials imported under the bulk importation system.

CSO: 3400/954

BRIEFS

ITALIAN DRUG DONATION--The Italian Government yesterday donated drugs worth ₦1.2 million to the Military and Police Hospitals in Accra. [Excerpt] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 Apr 84 p 5]

TRADERS REFUSE C200 NOTES--Traders at the markets and some shops at Kumasi are refusing to accept ₦200 notes in their business activities. This has come about as a result of wild rumours circulating in the Garden City that the Government was contemplating withdrawing all ₦200 notes from circulation. A survey conducted by 'Times' here indicated that those hardest hit were farmers who were recently paid with ₦200 notes, housewives and workers. The rumour peddlers are citing the ₦7 million Tema Ghana Commercial Bank robbery last week. Bank officials contacted here said there was no truth in the rumour and asked the public to accept all the denominations now in circulation because they are all legal tender. The bankers dismissed the idea as speculative and attributed it to enemies of progress who would like to make capital out of every unfortunate situation. At the time of filing this story PDC units were meeting to discuss how best to tackle the situation. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 30 Apr 84 pp 1, 3]

RUMORS PROMPT BANK DEPOSITS--The precincts of banking institutions in Accra were yesterday scenes of hectic activity as long queues of customers struggled to enter in order to deposit their ₦200 notes or have them changed into smaller denominations. "Times" investigations conducted revealed that the majority of these small businessmen and women had kept the bulk of their moneys in their homes. They had rushed to the banks as a result of the current rumours circulating in the country that the Government was contemplating withdrawing all the ₦200 notes in circulation following the announcement of the ₦7 million bank robbery at the Tema branch of the Ghana Commercial Bank. A spokesman for the Bank could not say yes or no on whether the ₦200 notes would be withdrawn from circulation. She explained that withdrawal of currency in circulation was "highly political" of which the Central Bank has no say. [Excerpts] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 1 May 84 p 8]

₵1.7M COCOBOD AKUAFO LOSS--The Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD), lost over ₦1.7 million in the first year of the introduction of the Akuafu cheque system through fraudulent deals between purchasing clerks and bank officials. This was announced by Mr Harry A. Dodoo, Chief Executive of the Board, when he delivered the keynote address at a two-day national seminar on the Akuafu

cheque system which opened at Koforidua yesterday. He explained that 66 cheques totalling ₦387,930 which were issued in the name of farmers at Bayerebon Number Five Society in the Ashanti Region were paid across the counter at the Nyinahin branch of the Social Security Bank without first being credited to the savings accounts of any of the named farmers. Another 77 cheques totalling ₦1,088,910 issued in the name of farmers at Number Seven Society of the same town were also cashed across the counter. Mr Dodoo said three other cheque deals involving an amount of ₦231,550 were also uncovered in three purchasing districts in the Ashanti Region. The chairman expressed concern over the loss and urged the seminar to examine the legal implications of the losses. He said inspite of these frauds, there has been a tremendous success in the system and said farmers contacted by the Board's field staff maintained that the introduction of the scheme has been a progressive measure and have expressed the wish to expand their transactions with the banks. [By Pamidy Amoah] [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 27 Apr 84 p 1]

POR SECURITY--The government has ordered that the Ghana Ports Authority should take over the over-all security at the Tema and Takoradi ports with immediate effect. This means that all other security organisations operating at the ports will be under a centralised Ghana Ports Authority Security Headquarters in Tema. A statement from the Authority, quoting the government directive, said the Armed Forces and the Police personnel posted to the ports for security duties are to be on secondment and be directly responsible to the Director of Ports Services. The statement, signed by Commander Keith Dadzie, Director of Ports Services, also said security organisations at the ports would be informed in due course of operational procedures and the responsibilities of the various security agencies within the ports. The statement further said the Customs and Excise Department, border guards and immigration personnel would continue to perform their normal day-to-day duties at the port.--G.N.A. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 30 Apr 84 pp 1, 5]

GAS OIL FOR FARMERS--The Secretary for Fuel and Power, Mr E. Appiah Korang, has announced that as from this week, gas oil will be given in large quantities to the agriculture sector. Mr Appiah Korang was speaking on the topic, "Energy Crisis and National Economic Recovery" at a seminar organised for mass media practitioners at Greenhill near Accra at the weekend. Said the Secretary, "We are consciously going to deprive certain sectors of the economy of gas oil and make sure that gas oil is made available in the right quantities to the farming community." Mr Appiah Korang explained that the Government's economic recovery programme is aimed at increasing agricultural production and since the rains have started, a serious attempt should be made for farmers to acquire all their needs to achieve this objective. [Excerpt] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 30 Apr 84 p 1]

CSO: 3400/953

NATION'S ECONOMY SAID TO NEED FOREIGN AID

Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA in Portuguese 28 Apr 84 p 9

[Article by Jorge Heitor, ANOP [Portuguese News Agency]: "No Way Out for Guinea-Bissau Without Foreign Aid"]

[Text] For the first time, this year, investments in agriculture were as a matter of fact given priority. But 85 percent of the wage earners are working in the secondary sector. There has been a tendency in recent years toward a decline in the money-based segment of the economy.

Today, the civil service employs more than half of the gainfully employed persons in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and 85 percent of the wage earners are working in the tertiary sector, while only 7 percent are in the primary sector.

These figures reveal the imbalances in this country of about 800,000 inhabitants living on 36,125 square kilometers.

The economy of Guinea-Bissau--a country which in May will be the subject of a round-table discussion to be held in Lisbon--is divided into an urban part and a rural part. One of the basic issues to be addressed by the Guinean administration involves the linkup and progressive unification of these two economies.

The domestic output which is sold has declined markedly, while at the same time a growing share of the farm output is being diverted across the border to other economies, it was noted in a study prepared by the Secretariat of State for Planning.

Preference is being given to direct barter or the acceptance of CFA [African Financial Community] francs, on the intermediate private level. This is because the Guinean money-based economy has not been successful in supplying the peasants with products and goods that are essential in the rural sector.

An output value figure identical to government exports (on the average \$14 million) leaves the country secretly, in the opinion of technicians at the Planning Secretariat.

However, the government believes that the economy of Guinea-Bissau has some good development potentials: farm output could go up considerably through the simple expansion of cultivated surface areas which currently cover 300,000 hectares, whereas the final potential would be 990,000.

Looking at the current low productivity figures, self-sufficiency in food is considered a realistic objective.

As for animal husbandry, the country has 258,000 head of beef cattle, 300,000 goats, 122,000 hogs, and 600,000 poultry.

The surface area covered by forests is 2.6 million hectares; the timber potential with a log diameter of more than 40 centimeters has been calculated at 41 million cubic meters. The main species are mahogany, rosewood, and redwood [as published].

The fish catch potential in the waters of Guinea-Bissau has been estimated at about 300,000 tons per year, without upsetting the ecological balance.

As for mining, there are bauxites, phosphates, petroleum, and possibly some other resources.

Between 1977 and 1982, the gross domestic product rose from \$136.5 million to \$177.5 million; this adds up to an average annual growth rate of 9.1 percent at current prices.

The sector distribution of the financial execution of development projects shows a concentration in the secondary sector, particularly in the transportation industry, energy, and telecommunications, and small investments in the agricultural sector.

Until 1980, the development efforts of Guinea-Bissau did not follow the officially approved development strategy (priority for agriculture) and, during the 7th year of its independence, the country slipped into a general situation not much different from what it was on 25 April 1974.

In 1981, there was a revision of the earlier tendencies when the new administration decided to stop certain projects or slow their execution down to a level compatible with the national economy's absorption capacity.

For the first time since 1975, expenditures for agricultural projects were higher than those in the other sectors.

Farm output went up in 1981 and 1982, but even then it was below the level of 1978.

The current budget balance of the country's central administration has been negative time after time, from \$13.9 million in 1978 to \$33.2 million in 1982.

The country's international reserves have also shown a deficit, with a negative figure of \$36 million in 1982.

As for public finances, tax revenues went up rapidly in 1979 and reached the same level in 1980. In 1981, tax revenues rose 7.8 percent and came to \$23.5 million; but in 1982 already they were only \$20.7 million.

The country's total expenditures in 1980 and in 1981 came to more than 27 percent of the gross domestic product and out of these expenditures more than 60 percent went for the payment of wages.

The government is convinced that, during the next 2 years, the imbalance in public finances will continue to grow worse, unless it is possible to obtain special budget aid.

The country's economic relations with the outside world show a chronic deficit, especially as a result of the persistent deficits in the balance of trade particularly with Portugal.

Imports represent more than 30 percent of the GDP, whereas exports did not amount even to 9 percent with an annual figure of \$12-14 million.

The main exports include peanuts, fish, shrimp, lumber, and coconuts.

The Secretariat of State for Planning believes that the trade deficit will get worse or, at best, it will be stabilized during the next 3 years.

The medium-term and long-term foreign debt at the end of 1982 came to a figure of \$182.1 million; the foreign debt of National Bank of Guinea-Bissau is essentially owed to Portuguese, French, and Brazilian banks.

In this connection, Guinea-Bissau maintains that an increase in foreign aid, particularly short-term aid, is now necessary.

5058

CSO: 3442/355

GUINAVE'S FINANCIAL, PERSONNEL PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 7 Apr 84 p 4

[Text] GUINAVE (Naval Shipyards), an outfit of special interest in the government, public, and private sectors, tried some new steps at the beginning of the year 1981. The reason for this was that, starting on that date, with the establishment of the new management, it drafted an organizational chart, showing all of its managers, according to Comrade Joao Moreno, the production chief, who is currently also the general manager.

Before the new management team moved in, GUINAVE--according to Joao Moreno--could be considered as "an office within an office" since the management was not properly controlled and everything revolves around a "system of anarchy in which not even the time cards of the workers were being checked."

According to Comrade Moreno, this outfit is currently having troubles of various kinds, particularly a shortage of foreign exchange to be used in the procurement of equipment.

Another factor of extreme importance--our source continued--a factor which influences the enterprise has to do with the difficult job of "collecting bills" for work already done; this directly influenced the regular pay for the workers "since we are a public and autonomous enterprise."

On the other hand, it is necessary to stress the concern of the administration regarding the enterprise's financial recovery through inquiries conducted at SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority] and the BEI (European Investment Bank) with a view to its recovery.

"Office within Office"

That was the phrase used by Comrade Joao Moreno in describing the situation of what at that time was Naval Shipyards. For the reader's information, that official concentrated his briefing on poor management which prevailed in the enterprise, describing it as a situation of "total anarchy"; this, in his opinion, was the reason for the destabilization of that production unit.

During that crisis (which, more specifically, caused worker wages to be in arrears for a period of 6 months), the atmosphere at the enterprise developed into an even more critical situation and there was not the slightest degree of supervision "because the workers put in the overtime hours they had pledged during regular working hours."

In addition to that there was negligence on the part of the former general manager of GUINAVE who was cleared after a very detailed investigation within the enterprise, in view of its precarious situation.

However, starting in 1981, the enterprise got a new management team; the general manager was Comrade Aristides Menezes who currently holds the same job at the Warehouses of the People. According to Comrade Moreno, the former in the beginning supervised the entire staff, that is to say, he ran the entire enterprise as he saw fit. As a result of the effort made by Comrade Menezes, the enterprise developed an organizational chart which has been working well until now, with the exception of the administration and finance department; this is why we need here "a person with training or solid background in economics."

Enormous Difficulties

GUINAVE, which employed a total of 378 persons in the various divisions, is primarily made up of the production division where 75-80 percent of the total personnel force are concentrated. This division consists of eight sections divided into subsections which are under the supervision of the production division. This is the basis on which the worst difficulties, faced by Naval Shipyards, particularly influenced the production division which, according to Comrade Moreno, "is the very lifeblood of the outfit."

In broad outline, according to our source, the enterprise is experiencing tremendous difficulties at the very moment when the country is going through a rather serious money crisis; these difficulties involve current consumption material, foreign exchange for importing materials not to be found on the country's domestic market, especially oxygen and acetylene, among other things.

To underscore these difficulties, it was noted that the country only has two factories that turn out the above-mentioned products; one of them makes acetylene and is located in Bra and the other one is GUINEGAZ.

This situation up to a certain point demonstrates the way Naval Shipyards depend directly on the factories involved "because, if the factories are closed down, then the shipyards necessarily also have to close down," the enterprise manager noted; he then added that "this was the reason why we were forced to interrupt operations between July and September of the year which has just ended and we resumed normal activities in November of that year."

On the other hand, the difficulty of collecting bills on work already done was also one of the concerns mentioned by the source according to whom "today our accounts receivable add up to 12-14 million pesos." It was noted that the amount mentioned was due from government and private entities and this heavily influenced the payment of wages to the workers.

The Question of the Outfitters

On this point, the intervention of the administration is quite necessary with a view to supporting the management of Naval Shipyards regarding the regular and efficient accomplishment of its functions in dealing with the outfitters, according to Comrade Moreno; the outfitters include Warehouses of the People, GUINEMAR, and the Navy; the point here is to comply with the regularly scheduled inspection of vessels, every 6 months, which means that they have to be put in drydock for repairs and painting.

The official indicated that, regarding this point, there was resistance from some outfitters regarding the way in which the schedule was being met. In this connection, he continued, "we made various attempts to coordinate these agencies and their operation but it was no use." In the light of the explanations given by Comrade Moreno, some outfitters felt that the insistence on the part of the enterprise (our good will, as he put it) is aimed at "stilling the hunger for profits." But the exact opposite is true and the basic problem of the enterprise's endeavor on this matter has to do with the shipping factor as such. This is why, according to the GUINAVE official, there are ships which are sailing under the worst possible navigation conditions and this could have quite serious consequences for the government, in the specific case of SOCOMIN.

"But, concluded Moreno, "we are prepared to work; however, to fight we have to get support because we still have our limitations."

When Will Recovery Come?

The question regarding the recovery of GUINAVE is still up in the air--after 3 years, remarked the manager of that organization.

In spite of the discouraging difficulties of a material nature, with which the enterprise is struggling at this time, some extra aid was obtained for the project to revive the enterprise through SIDA, LISNAVE [Lisbon Shipping], and even the country's government. The latter contributed greatly to the payment of all debts which GUINAVE still had.

Speaking specifically about the enterprise's revival, our source said that "we are hoping for foreign financing," which is now being negotiated with SIDA and BEI. According to the statements made by the company official, BEI

has already released the funds. But now everything depends on SIDA which at this time is promoting a new international competition in connection with the enterprise's revival, charging that the competitor picked during the first round of bidding competition--that is, LISNAVE--by the country demanded an astronomic amount for technical assistance.

Another problem that was of concern to Comrade Moreno and that could greatly harm the recovery project has to do with the devaluation of the country's currency. In this connection, he emphasized, the SIDA representative in the country has already issued some warnings along these lines, as hinted at by Comrade Joao Moreno.

5058

CSO: 3442/355

BRIEFS

ARBITRARY ARRESTS ADMITTED--The FRELIMO Central Committee admitted the existence "of arbitrary arrests and irregularities in the prisons of Mozambique," where, it is reported, Portuguese are being held, according to an announcement released yesterday in Maputo. The final document issued by a 3-day meeting of the FRELIMO Central Committee in Maputo emphasizes that "the law constituted an aspect aimed at the security and peace of the citizens which must be implemented rigorously through the activities of the party and the people's assemblies in the direction and supervision of this process." FRELIMO also stressed the discovery of deviations from and violations of the constitution and the laws by the country's security forces. "The errors that were discovered must be corrected immediately and those responsible for these irregularities and crimes must be punished," it was emphasized. "Political and organizational work within the armed forces, the police, and the security forces," it was emphasized, "must be stepped up, along with a reorganization of the judicial system." In this context, FRELIMO maintains that the correct operation of the "organs of people's power" must be turned into a school for the entire nation to learn respect for the law. "There is a need for greater efficiency and continuity in the operation of the judicial agencies, including the Revolutionary Military Tribunal," the document urges. [Excerpts] [Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 24 Apr 84 p 6] 5058

RISING RESISTANCE--The Mozambican nationalist rebels reported to us that they killed or captured about 600 government soldiers during the month of March and that they destroyed 257 trucks and 17 Soviet T-54 tanks in combat action in the country's south. In an announcement distributed in Lisbon, RENAMO (Mozambican National Resistance) states that it is "stepping up its fight against Mozambique, cutting roads and railroads leading to the capital (Maputo) to strangulate and bring about the collapse of the regime of Samora Machel." The rebels' claims, made in a written announcement, allege that government losses, including dead and captured, have been around 1,100 since the beginning of March. There was no immediate independent confirmation of the claims made but diplomatic observers in Maputo and Pretoria stated that they expected guerrilla operations to be stepped up after the signing of the nonaggression pact between South Africa and Mozambique on 16 March.

Before the agreement, intelligence service sources considered South Africa to be the biggest supporter of RENAMO. Last week, the FRELIMO Central "Committee" declared that one of the government's priorities is "the total and complete elimination of RENAMO" which it described as "armed bandits." The RENAMO statement maintains that its forces killed 359 soldiers and captured 238 in combat operations during the month of March in seven out of the country's ten provinces.

During the same time, the guerrillas destroyed 257 heavy trucks and 17 Soviet-made T-54 tanks; they captured 41 "heavy weapons and more than 2 tons of ammunition," the announcement maintains. Denying recent victories by government soldiers, RENAMO challenged Maputo to allow the International Red Cross or Amnesty International to visit the 3,500 guerrillas whom the government says it had captured. [Text] [Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 26 Apr 84 p 5] 5058

CAMPAIGN AGAINST BANDITS--Reports from Tete say that in Baue and Cazula, Macanga district, popular meetings have been held recently to better integrate the local residents into the activities of exposing the armed bandits. These meetings are part of the hunting down campaign against the bandits being conducted by the Mozambique Armed Forces. The meetings were chaired by a brigade headed by the comrade secretary for mobilization of the district committee. [Text] [MB071627 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 6 May 84]

ELIMINATION OF SOFALA 'BANDITS'--The campaign against armed banditry, which is the main task outlined by the fourth congress now involving the Mozambican people from the Rovuma to Maputo Rivers, has its true meaning in Gorongoza District. In this region of Sofala Province, where the majority of local residents have already been militarily trained in view of the nature of the situation in the district, the armed bandit activities have been progressively brought to an end. Thus, in Gerongoza, men, women, and youngsters who are well organized by their grassroots organizations give their support to the FPLM by carrying war materiel to the war zones, and primarily by supplying the Mozambican army with essential commodities. This active participation, which is physically and totally eliminating the armed bandits, also involves party members. This was disclosed by (Roberto Goncalo), secretary for party politics in Gorongoza District. [From the "Voice of Frelimo" program--recorded report from Sofala Province correspondent] [Text] [MB071620 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 6 May 84]

CSO: 3442/358

FOUR ISSUES OF WINDHOEK OBSERVER BANNED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Apr 84 p 13

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — The Directorate of Publications has declared undesirable the last four issues of the weekly Windhoek Observer newspaper, a deputy director of the directorate, Mr S F du Toit, said in Cape Town yesterday.

The decision was taken in terms of section 47(2)A of the Publications Control Act, which deals with the publication of material deemed to be obscene or improper.

Mr Du Toit declined to give details, saying the Observer's editor, Mr Hannes Smith, had been notified of the reasons for the decision.

Mr Smith was not immediately available for comment as the newspaper was going to press yesterday.

The Observer resigned last month from the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa after an adjudication against it by the South African Press Council on a complaint brought by the Meersig congregation at Walvis Bay of the NG Kerk.

The complaint concerned, among other things, photographs of semi-nude women on the Observer's back page.

After the ruling by the Press Council, Mr Smith stated in editorials sharply critical of the NPU that the Observer would continue publication of the "back-page girls".

He was subsequently notified by the executive council of the NPU that it would be meeting on March 20 to investigate further complaints against the Observer, but Mr Smith resigned the Observer's membership before the hearing.

In recent issues, the Observer stated there were indications that the newspaper would now have to pay about R40 000 for various registration fees.

The newspaper could also lose bulk postage preferences and telecommunications privileges as a result of its resignation from the NPU, Mr Smith wrote in a signed article.

—Sapa.

WAR OR PEACE CHOICE SAID TO BE IN HANDS OF SWAPO

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 May 84 p 2

[Article by Bill Hulme in "Firing Line" column: "SWAPO's Choice: War, or Peace"]

[Text] War only makes victor stupid and the vanquished revengeful--Nietzsche.

"MAD old Nietzsche" wasn't too mad to see the simple truth that war makes losers of us all.

HOW MANY

We are now approaching the end of the second decade of the Namibian War and how many lives this nation has lost, no-one will ever know.

Yet the grim reminders of death and mutilation are likely to be around for many more years to come.

The psychological wounds that are left in the aftermath of war, will take generations to heal... And the leaders of today will be spending the rest of their lives in efforts at national reconstruction, trying to make up for all that has been lost.

EVERY POSSIBILITY

The time has come seriously to consider every reasonable possibility to make an end to a tragic, wasteful and increasingly cruel war.

At this stage there is again an opportunity for leaders to talk as equals, and this is an opportunity

not to be lost for whatever reason.

At the weekend was yet another appeal for all-party talks by a leader pointing out the obvious fact that the war has become a bottomless pit in which every day more money and human lives are wasted.

It is the patriotic duty of all Namibian leaders, he said, to get together in an effort to stop this.

WHY NOT

This has been said so many times, but still there are those who for some reason object.

On an issue as important as this one, why not talk? Certainly this is a request that is reasonable enough.

The Frontline states seem to think so, and even South Africa agrees. Indeed the Zambian President is on record more than once urging all-party talks.

ODD MAN OUT

In fact, the only odd man out is Sam Nujoma, insisting that Swapo will talk only to the South African government. Apparently his position has shifted nothing for the day

years ago when he told a television crew:

"We're not interested in (black) majority government... we're revolutionaries, we want to take over power."

Today Swapo is no nearer to the sort of political power that "grows out of the barrel of a gun."

After what's happened at the Lusaka Conference, that possibility is more remote than ever.

INTENSIFYING THE WAR

With its base areas in Angola becoming more inaccessible by the week, the Swapo leader is still talking about intensifying the struggle and continuing the war from inside the borders of Namibia.

This is, to say the least, disturbing.

Swapo cannot by any stretch of imagination support an armed struggle from inside the borders of Namibia.

But its leader is prepared to publicly commit his fighting men to a strategy that'll put them at far greater risk than at any time before.

What is this, in Nietzsche's words the "stupid" heroics of someone who blindly believes himself to be a victor? Or at last ditch attempt at "revengefulness by the vanquished"?

Whatever it is, the Swapo leader's actions now in time of war and national crisis is clearly going to show up the mettle of the man.

At this point in its history, when there is yet again the opportunity for all-party talks to bring peace to a war-torn country, the Namibian nation will be making up its mind about statesmen and party hacks.

AN IMPORTANT ROLE

In the modern history of this country, the leaders of Swapo have written several vitally important chapters.

But its by the last one that they are going to be judged.

With very little compromise, they can now end the war.

Or prolong the dark path of death and destruction.

FORMER SWAPO MEMBERS DEPORTED FROM ZAMBIA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 May 84 p 1

[Text]

FOUR former Swapo members, including the former Vice-President, Mr Mishake Muyongo, were deported from Zambia last week, it was reported in Lusaka yesterday.

The Zambia Daily Mail said all four Swapo members deported had gone to Senegal.

One of the other prominent members of Swapo who was also deported was Mr Lemmy Matengu, who served on the Swapo Central Committee until the Caprivi National

Union broke away from Swapo in 1980.

Although Zambia is one of the key powers behind present move towards a regional peace initiative in the Namibia-Angola region, it still professes strong support for Swapo.

The Zambia Daily Mail said Mr Muyongo and his three aides had been deported because they continued their political activities in violation of their refugee status in Zambia.

At the beginning of April, Mr Muyongo and Mr Mutengu failed in a bid to gain asylum in the

United States through the embassy in Lusaka.

Until 1980 Mr Muyongo's Canu was part of Swapo.

In 1981 more than 100 members of Canu, some of them former Swapo guerrillas, crossed into Caprivi from Zambia, taking advantage of the amnesty that is still in force.

They accused Swapo of discriminating against Caprivians in the movement.

Since then many Canu members have advocated the secession of Caprivi from Namibia, a notion that has to date, not been taken seriously either inside Namibia or internationally.

CSO: 3400/952

FARM BOSS REPORTED PREVENTING PASTOR'S VISIT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 May 84 p 5

[Letter by "Pastor" in "Readers Letters" column: "Freedom of Religion?"]

[Text]

Sir

Freedom of Religion

Some weeks ago I had a traumatic experience.

I wanted to visit some people of my congregation on a farm. I phoned, and got a friendly answer from the wife of the farmer allowing me to hold the church service.

So I travelled 120km – only to meet an enraged "boss" who told me to disappear from his farm. He said that should I come again, he would call the Police and have me removed. He said that it was he who gave the people food and clothes, not the Church.

Feeling like a scabby dog, I disappeared.

I am not concerned with one-sided incriminations, so I would first like to state that more than half of the farmers are friendly and even helpful; about 40% "tolerate" one; but I want

to ask the remaining 5-10%:

● What about freedom of religion? Allegedly we are fighting and dying on the border for freedom of religion.

Enjoy, and allow others to enjoy, this precious freedom on your farm, then you need not look for it at the border.

Freedom of religion does not mean anything on paper; even atheistic communism grants it on paper!

Your people want the experience of being visited by their pastor and attending a church service a few times a year!

● What about Christian culture? Again you are fighting for this treasure.

Where does Christian culture come from, if not from the preaching of the Christian message? Christian culture is in the hearts

and minds of your workers too – or it is not!

Certainly it is not in the barrel of a gun.

● What about good relationship? Nothing disrupts the good relationship between black and white more than this kind of behavior, because it concerns the most intimate sphere of a person.

Just to prove this: A black person who saw what happened to me and to those farmworkers commented:

"I will never forget that man. I will always pray for him."

Another remark: "That's why I want Swapo to come in and to kill. Me too." When I asked: "Why you too?", the answer was: "Yes, me too."

Naked despair! Arising from experiences like this, the saying goes amongst my colleagues (in various churches): "We know what we have. Now let us give a chance to the other side."

● What about the farmer "giving them food and clothes?"

Does this mean that he is therefore their Lord and God, and that his workmen don't need a church service?

CSO: 3400/952

BRIEFS

GWEN LISTER ACQUITTED--The BBC correspondent in South-West Africa, Mrs Gwendolyn Lister, has been found not guilty in the Kempton Park Regional Court on charges of attempting to bring banned publications into the country through customs at Jan Smuts Airport. Thirty-year-old Mrs Lister, who is also a political correspondent for the WINDHOEK OBSERVER, was also acquitted on a charge of having had a publication of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress in her possession. She had acquired the publications in Paris, where she has attended a conference on South-West Africa. The magistrate, Mr (Hennie) van der Watt, said in passing judgment that it was clear from the evidence that Mrs Lister had been unaware that the publications were banned in South Africa. [Text] [MB071717 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 7 May 84]

MILITARY REGISTRATION EXTENDED--The Headquarters of the SWA Territory Force has announced that applications for compulsory military service which expired on February 29, have been extended until June 30. The extension was permitted because the period originally allowed for registration, from January 1 until February 29, was found to be too short. The SWATF requested therefore, that all male persons who are not SWA citizens but who have been resident in the Territory for two years and who turn 16 years of age during 1984, are required to apply for registration. This registration is compulsory and failure to comply with the provisions laid down in the Defence Act and Proclamation R 363/1967, and AG 198 of 1980 would result in a maximum fine of R200 or six months imprisonment. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 May 84 p 2]

CSO: 3400/952

DETAILS OF ARMED FORCES ORGANIZATION, CAPABILITY

Johannesburg ARMED FORCES in English Apr 84 pp 7, 9-11

[First of two installments of article: "The Armed Force of Nigeria, Ghana and Kenya"]

[Text] Nigeria

Nigeria, Ghana and Kenya are all members of the Commonwealth and were once British colonies. The colonial armed forces of Nigeria and Ghana, then the Gold Coast, with those of Sierra Leone and Gambia, formed the Royal West African Frontier Force. In World War I this Force provided units to take over the then German colony of the Cameroons but after the cessation of hostilities it reverted to being a very small colonial force with three infantry battalions and a light battery of the Nigerian Regt in Nigeria, two battalions of the Gold Coast Regiment and a light battery in the Gold Coast, one small battalion in Sierra Leone and a company in Gambia of the Gambian Regiment. At the outbreak of war a brigade from the RWAFF, mainly Nigerian, was sent to East Africa to help in driving the Italians out of Eritrea and Abyssinia (Ethiopia). It fought with some distinction in conjunction with units from the King's African Rifles (KAR). Rhodesia, South Africa, India and Great Britain. The King's African Rifles consisted of the Colonial forces of Kenya, Tanganyika (now Tanzania), Nyasaland (Malawi) and Uganda.

At the end of the war once more the RWAFF and KAR were demobilised and reverted to being small military forces available to assist the civil power within their own territories. When independence was granted, first to Ghana, next to Nigeria, and later, after the Mau Mau rising, to Kenya, these local forces became the nucleus of the new nations' armed forces. In colonial times there had been no requirement for naval or air forces so these had virtually to be raised from scratch. It was not envisaged when independence was gained that there would be any requirement for larger armed forces except perhaps for the establishment of the naval and air arms. Assistance to do this was offered by the British and was for some time accepted. However the ever increasing tensions in Africa, the growing feeling that national prestige was at stake and internal security problems soon caused expansions of the

armed forces and, in Ghana and Nigeria, this led to military coup de états. In Kenya the coup de état attempt came later but was unsuccessful.

The Republic of Nigeria is the giant of the African countries. Her population of about 75,000,000 is roughly one sixth of the entire population of Africa and is twice as large as that of any other single country. Only South Africa has a larger overseas trade. Nigeria produces oil, tin, coal and rubber and has vast agricultural resources.

Her army is one of the largest in the Continent and her Navy is the second largest after the South African Navy, the Air Force is small but expanding. The Armed Forces, particularly the Army, are larger than necessary for the defence of the country but their size, weapons and organisation have been heavily influenced by the turbulent history of Nigeria since Independence. It was hoped that the internal situation would be improved with the 'withdrawal of the army to barracks' and the shift back to civilian government under a democratic Constitution, but this was not to be so. Once again the Army has taken over the Government of Nigeria. However the insistence on national parties rather than regional or tribal groupings has done much to generate a Nigerian nationhood which has been lacking; maybe this will outlast the military take over.

In 1970 when the war between Biafra and the remainder of Nigeria ended the Federal Army had reached a strength of nearly 220,000 men; because of the assassinations and the removal of the Ibos it had few properly trained officers and NCOs, it is possibly for this reason that the War continued for so long. Equipment was purchased from whatever source available, the small Air Force expanded and purchased aircraft from the Soviet Union and elsewhere on the open market, the Navy acquired a few patrol craft.

This legacy of a mixed bag of weapons and equipment has complicated the re-organisation and re-forming of the Army and much of it is still in service with the Forces today.

After the internal war there were no reprisals. The Army absorbed many Biafran officers and men and was used to restore order and to rebuild the infra-structure of the country. At the same time the Army continued to run the Government but in 1979 elections were held and Mr Shehu Shagari became President. Many Senior Army Officers were retired and the Army was re-organised. This, and accusations of corruption, may have led to the Army's coup de état on 31 December 1983.

The reduction in size of the Armed Forces, particularly the Army, has been carried out very slowly in order not to cause disruption and unemployment. In 1984 the strength of the Services is believed to be in the region of 133,000, this is costing the large sum of between US dollars .668 to 1,803 bn out of a total gross national product of US dollars 43,600 bn. Over .6 bn dollars were spent on new barracks, soldiers are not seen at every street corner though too many are employed on internal security duties which in Western countries would be done by police.

The Army strength is now about 120,000, 10,000 less than in 1979. It is organised into one armoured division of four armoured and one infantry brigade, two mechanised infantry

divisions each of four mechanised brigades and one mixed division of one air portable, one parachute and one amphibious brigade.

There is one Guards Brigade, an elite force, and four brigades of artillery, four of engineers and four reconnaissance battalions, one of each of these brigades and battalions is organic to the four divisions. The principal army base is at Kaduna in the North but there are garrisons in such major cities as Kano, Ibadan, Benin Abeokuta, Lagos, Port Harcourt, Ilorin and Enugu. The Infantry Training Centre is at Zaria and the Infantry and Artillery Schools and the Staff College are at Kaduna. One infantry battalion made up to a strength of 440 with trained officers and NCOs is serving in the Lebanon with the United Nations Peacekeeping Force.

Although the divisions are nominally mechanised there is still a shortage of armoured personnel carriers. This is being remedied; about 60 MOWAG Piranhas are being purchased to join the 30 Steyr APCs already in service. Now many infantry soldiers are carried in wheeled vehicles, some of the vehicles being somewhat elderly. The armoured brigade has 60 old T55 Soviet tanks and is being augmented by about 50 Vickers Mk 3 MBTs on order.

The reconnaissance regiments have a total of 50 new Scorpion light tanks, 20 Saladin armoured cars; 10 old Saracen APCs and 75 new Fox armoured Scout cars as well as 90 AML-90 armoured cars. The Scorpions are allocated to divisions and are proving to be very satisfactory in the Nigerian conditions although maintenance of armoured vehicles is still a problem.

The artillery regiments in the four brigades are equipped with a mixed bag of guns; these include 200 122 mm guns of these supplied by the Soviet Union, and 200 M-56 105 mm pack howitzers. There is a regiment of 76 mm anti-tank guns and various types of 20 mm and 40 mm light anti-aircraft guns as well as a battery of Soviet ZSU-23-4 self-propelled AA guns. 25 Bofors 155 mm FH-77B guns and 25 Palmaria 155 mm SP guns are on order and Nigeria has recently purchased Blowpipe and 16 Roland surface to air missiles, more are on order.

The engineers have only a minimum of heavy plant but are adequately equipped for field operations and are adept at making use of available local materials.

Most of the infantry small arms are of the NATO 7.62 mm calibre but there are also Soviet rifles and machine guns in some units. The British 3 inch mortars have been replaced by 200 of the more modern 81 mm. There are a variety of anti-tank rockets, some from the West and others from the Soviet Union.

After the civil war the Army was faced with the problem of training a large number of officers, during the war so many NCOs had been commissioned and young inadequately trained officers had too rapidly reached high ranks for which they were not fitted. It was not possible to complete their training within Nigeria and so many were sent overseas, to any country which could provide vacancies on appropriate courses. Countries who accepted Nigerian personnel included the UK, Canada, Australia, Pakistan, India, the United States, West Germany and the Soviet Union. However, there was sufficient

diversity of instruction to cause confusion and made efficient staff work difficult. Standardisation of staff procedures was essential, therefore in 1975 the Nigerian Army requested the British Army to provide a team to help to establish a Staff College at Jaji near Kaduna. This was agreed and the Nigerian Command and Staff College was established in part of the barracks of the School of Infantry. Courses were organised first for senior officers and later on, as the project advanced, staff courses of 5½ months duration were, and still are, organised by the team but with increasing assistance from Nigerian officers who have gained their 'psc' (passed staff course) by attending a course there or at Camberley in the UK. Students are mainly from the Army but two or three officers from other African countries as well as Guyana. An Air Wing has now been opened and a Naval Wing is expected to follow.

A Junior Division of the Command and Staff College was opened in April 1978; in this wing four courses a year are held each of 10 weeks duration. The course is designed to train lieutenants and junior captains to command company groups and to carry out the duties of the Grade III staff officer.

The co-location of the Wing and the College is most practical; there is an Infantry Demonstration Battalion stationed at Jaji and a composite armoured battalion is located at Kaduna. The artillery support is provided by the School of Artillery, also at Kaduna.

An Indian team has assisted in the Ordnance Branch and in the staff training of the Navy whilst some Soviet instructors helped the Air Force but they are believed to have left. A British firm, SSI Fix Equipment, were given a £1.38 million order for the building and of a large storage depot at Ibadan. There will be ten large fully equipped warehouses which will be able to store and issue all spares for every type of vehicle used by the Nigerian Army. This contract highlights one of the problems in African countries where the climate is often humid and devastating to badly stored or inefficiently maintained weapons and equipment.

Shehu Shagari some years ago told the Army that it was the Government's intention to examine the promotions and performance of officers who had gained their ranks in the field and this was done. An improved training organisation was instituted and a considerable re-equipment programme is taking place; this was speeded up because of the uncertainty created by Libya's intervention in neighbouring Chad.

The Nigerian Air Force was principally Soviet equipped but this is changing. 12 Alpha Jets were purchased from France for advanced training and ground attack operations. The strength of the Air Force is around 9,000 and there are about 30 combat aircraft; these are in three fighter/ground attack/interceptor squadrons, two with 18 MiG-21 MFs and one with the 12 Alpha Jets.

The two transport squadrons are equipped with six C130Hs, five Fokker F27, one Fokker F28s (VIP), one Gulfstream II and one Super King Air.

The helicopter squadrons have a selection of aircraft; these include 20 Bo-105C/Ds in a Search and Rescue Squadron, 15 Anglo/French Pumas and 10 French Alouette IIs. Five CH-47Cs are on order, there will be a great asset in such a large country

as Nigeria. There are three service squadrons equipped with 31 Bulldog and 14 Do 28 aircraft.

The training command squadrons have two MIG 15s and two MiG21s, 15 Hughes 300 helicopters and 20 L-29s.

Principal airfields are at Lagos, Kaduna, Mano, Enugu, Ibadan and Benin but there are airstrips of varying lengths at almost all the Provincial capitals and major towns.

The Government bought a complete flight simulator from Gould Inc Simulation System Ltd in the USA; the contract included the training of 14 personnel of the Nigerian Air Force.

The capability of the Nigerian Air Force is to be considerably enhanced by the purchase of 18 Jaguar strike aircraft with the possibility of 18 more later on and 12 more Alpha Jets. The problem will be to find sufficient trained personnel to man these aircrafts and to operate ground controls. British help will be provided to train Jaguar pilots. Two F-27 maritime patrol aircraft, two C130 Hercules and five G-222 transport are on order.

The principal tasks of the Nigerian Navy are to protect the 200 mile economic zone, to guard the oil platforms, to safeguard shipping in the area and to provide a small strike force. At the time of Independence the Navy was little more than a harbour protection force. Some petty officers and junior petty officers had been trained with the Royal Navy.

A tremendous expansion of the harbours and dock facilities which had commenced in the war was speeded up. In Lagos Harbour Apapa, also a Navy Base, has been enormously increased, a new port, Tin Can Island, has been built with roll-on roll-off facilities, and at Tarkwa Bay a tank jetty is being built. Warri Port was officially opened in July 1979 to provide entry and exit for the oil industry and the whole Delta area. A new port at Calabar has been completed, this also is the second Naval Base, Port Harcourt has been improved and new wharves opened. The ports are expected to be handling some 30 million tonnes of imports and exports by 1985, already 103 m tonnes of crude and 1.3 m tonnes of refined oil are being shipped each year.

These dock expansions have cleared the long queues of ships and have also highlighted the importance of the Navy to the country with its vast and growing overseas trade. This was recognised in the early 1970s when orders were placed for more modern ocean going ships. Four Hippo Class 6 corvettes were ordered from Vosper Thornycroft in the UK, the first two of these, the Dorina and Otobo, are 650 tonnes of the Mk 3 Class and the second two, the Erin'Mi and Enymiri are the Mk 9 Class of 850 tonnes. These are effective ships, they are powered by four diesel engines giving a maximum speed of 27 knots and a range of 2,300 nm at 14 knots. Their principal armaments are two Seacat missiles on a triple mounting but one Oto Melara 76/42 gun is fitted forward and one Bofors 40 mm gun aft. There are also two Oerlikon hand operated guns and a Bofors 375 mm rocket launcher. The corvettes are fitted with

full fire control and surveillance systems as well as Plessey Pm 26 sonar.

The flagship of the Nigerian Navy is the Blohm and Voss built 3,600 frigate, the Republic. She is of the revolutionary MEKO 360 class, built by containerised methods. This permits the various internal 'fits' and engines to be replaced easily during the lifetime of the hull itself.

The Republic is 125.9 m long, has a beam of 14 m and a draught of 4.32 m. Power is supplied by the CODOG system with two MTU20V956 diesels and two Rolls Royce TM 3 gas turbines. These provide a maximum speed of 30.5 knots and a range of 4,500 nm at 20.5 knots. Her armament includes Otomat SSMs in two quadruple launchers, two 76 Oto Melara guns, one 8 rail Selenia Apide SAM launcher, six ASW torpedoes, some ASW rocket launchers. Two 21 inch torpedo tubes are fitted for use against surface ships. One anti-submarine helicopter will be carried, three Lynx are on order for the new Fleet Air Arm. The ship has full fire control, navigational, surveillance and sonar equipments.

The other major ship is the Nigeria. She was purchased from the Netherlands and first commissioned in 1964 but was refitted in 1977. She is only used for training purposes and is fitted with a helicopter platform. The corvettes and frigates provide the Nigerian Navy with a useful anti-submarine capability but they will require training assistance from friendly countries because the Navy has no submarines of its own.

The Navy has not neglected the importance of inshore protection; three type 57 fast attack craft from Lürssen in West Germany armed with four Otomat missiles and three La Combattante IIIB FMBs from CMN of France each fitted with four Exocet surface-to-surface missiles are in service. These fast attack craft augment the four Brooke Marine and four Abeking and Rasmussen patrol craft, these being re-equipped with US built 30 mm gun mounts. There is also one Brooke Marine built survey vessel, the Lana. Other vessels include about 45 coastal boats, two roll-on roll-off 1300 Crocodile landing ships tanks built in 1979. These LSTs can carry 490 tons of stores plus 200 troops on a long voyage or 1,000 on a short trip. They will take five tanks each. Two further landing craft tanks are on order as well as some more patrol boats. The latter are 18.2 m Intermarine GRP vessels with a range of 300 nm at 32 knots and carrying one 20 mm and 2 mgs. A Lerici Class 50 m minehunter has also been ordered from Intermarine.

The Marine Police have a number of harbour patrol vessels, the most recent are the five 8 metre Watercraft P800 boats powered by new diesel engines developed by Volvo Penta. These boats have trihedral hulls which provide good stability and high speed; they will be used in Lagos Harbour, one of the largest in Africa, and on Lake Chad in the North East of the country. The police have seven Tiger small hovercrafts. A Coast Guard has recently been formed.

The strength of the Nigerian Navy is about 4,000. Nigerian naval officer cadets carry out their basic training with cadets for the Army and Air Force at the Combined Services College at Kaduna. Many are sent to the UK, Canada, the United States and India for further training and experience.

Detailed information concerning the Nigerian Defence Force is difficult to obtain because almost everything is classified as a 'military secret'. However it is known that considerable progress had been made in re-organising, re-training and re-equipping the unwieldy mass Army of the Civil War into a manageable force. There are still formidable obstacles to be overcome before it can become a fully modern Army. There is a large reserve of manpower in Nigeria and soldiering is popular, there has never been any problem in obtaining recruits for the all volunteer defence forces but there is still considerable difficulty in obtaining prospective officers with sufficient higher education. This situation is improving with the increasing output from the schools and universities but these graduates have to be persuaded that they can best serve their country in the Armed Services than in politics, the law or commerce.

Unfortunately for Nigeria, oil revenues have fallen, inflation is running at around 25% and corruption is endemic. These all mitigate against the development of an efficient Defence Force. Expenditure on defence still takes up a disproportionate amount of the total gross national product and some way will have to be found to reduce this burden without antagonising the Services or cutting back the essential re-equipment programme.

CSO: 3400/951

COMMENTARY ON PROBLEM OF ILLEGAL ALIENS

AB041548 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 4 May 84

[Commentary by Ishola Dada]

[Text] The problem of illegal aliens has been with us in Nigeria for so long that one would think there is no need flogging the issue any more, even in the media. Questions are being raised in this issue by foreign detractors of Nigeria. Some of these questions lead to why the government should repatriate aliens without first taking legal actions against them and why are aliens blamed for most of the ills in the country. To start with, no country, no matter how rich or benevolent, will willingly leave its border opened to all manners of people without doing anything to ensure security of its nationals. However, it is true in any country, there are bound to be some unscrupulous and unpatriotic citizens who will always try to circumvent the laws of their country.

Nigeria is no exception. It is with the connivance of this minority that these illegal aliens managed to stream back into Nigeria after mass expulsion of illegal aliens in 1983. Therefore, the recent repatriation of the illegal aliens from Nigeria has once more underlined the intention of the government to stem illegal migration into Nigeria. The experience has shown that in their desperate bid to get into the country illegally these aliens are known to have resorted to many tactics including the use of all dangerous routes as well as bribing their way through with the aid of some unpatriotic Nigerians. As pointed out by the chief of staff supreme headquarters in a recent radio interview, the cost of legal action against the illegal aliens would be too great for the country if the government has to take that course of action.

For one thing the repatriation of thousands of aliens is, in itself, a very expensive venture. And for another, the number is so large that the process of legal action against each of them, would be too cumbersome. What is worse, they will have to be adequately fed and catered for during the period of litigation. Indeed, the current exchange of currency notes has shown how deeply involved the aliens are in illegal activities in Nigeria. For example, aliens have been caught trying to smuggle in or out lots of currency notes or acting as fronts to change money apparently from those who had acquired it illegally. All this also goes to show that the assertion

of the government that aliens are deeply involved in the illegal trafficking in Nigeria currency is well founded.

The determination of the military administration to continue to repatriate illegal aliens should not be mistaken for denying the aliens entry into the country itself. In fact the government has repeated that it does not intend to prevent people with valid papers entry permits, from entering or leaving the country. What it will not tolerate, however, is illegal immigrants violating the laws of Nigeria with impunity.

Nigeria is a member of the United Nations, the OAU, and the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS. All these organizations guaranteed freedom of movement to people within and along international boundaries. Nigeria plays leading roles in each of these organizations and accepts their rules and regulations. Therefore, she cannot do anything that is against the charters of any of these organizations.

In fact, Nigeria had always fulfilled her obligations to all them. The country's detractors are no doubt being misguided by Nigerian fugitives abroad who, instead of coming back to Nigeria to answer for their mischiefs, now prefer to stay outside to malign their own country.

CSO: 3400/950

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

24-HOUR BANKING SERVICE--With 2 days to the end to the current currency exchange exercise, a number of measures have been introduced to ensure that the exercise is completed on schedule. Correspondent Okehi Quarcoo, who has been following the exchange exercise, reports: The measures include the introduction of a 24-hour service by some commercial banks. Those affected are the Union Bank, the National Bank and the African Continental Bank, ACB. [Excerpt] [AB042037 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 May 84]

CSO: 3400/950

RWANDA

BRIEFS

BELGIAN EDUCATIONAL AID--The foreign affairs and cooperation minister, Francois Ngarukiyintwali and the Belgian ambassador to Rwanda, Frank Eyjens, yesterday signed two agreements under which Belgium will supply Rwanda with scientific and educational staff for secondary schools, scientific and educational assistance, scholarships, and technical equipment. [Summary] [EA050135 Kigali Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 4 May 84]

CSO: 3419/632

LEADERS OF SOMALI OPPOSITION FRONT INTERVIEWED

Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 9 Mar 84 p 8

[Interview with leaders of Somali Democratic Front for National Salvation by 'Abd-al-Ra'uf al-Kafari: "The Strong Popular Revolution Against the Regime of Siad Barre is Growing"; date and place not specified]

[Text] The delegation from the Somali Democratic Front for National Salvation [SDFNS], which is currently visiting the region at the invitation of the pan-Arab leadership of the party, praised the pan-Arab role played by the party's revolution in the region and its heroic resistance to the Zionist-American plans that are attempting to impose their hegemony on the Arab region.

The delegation from the Somali Front praised all the heroic pan-Arab positions taken by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its revolution under the wise and courageous leadership of the struggler-comrade Hafiz al-Asad.

The front's delegation said that the elimination of the capitulationist 17 May accord was a victory for the Lebanese people, Syria, and the entire Arab national liberation movement, as well as a shattering blow to American policy in the region. All this was stated in the interview held by AL-BA'TH with the leaders of the front:

- Comrade 'Umar Hasan Mahmud, the vice president of the front and a member of its executive committee
- Comrade Dr Hasan 'Ali Mirreh, a member of the executive committee and chief of the foreign relations office
- Comrade Sa'id Jami' Husayn, a member of the executive committee and the front's political adviser
- Comrade 'Abd-al-Razzaq Ahmad 'Ali, a member of the front's executive committee
- Comrade 'Abdallah Farih Majn, one of the leaders of the Popular Front's forces in the interior
- Comrade Yasin Muhammad Yusuf, the front's representative in Damascus

[Question] What is the goal of your visit to the region? What is the extent of the cooperation and coordination extant between the front and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party?

[Answer] (Comrade 'Umar Mahumud) Delegations have always been sent back and forth by the leadership of the front and the Syrian Arab region. On this

basis, we are visiting Damascus at the invitation of the party's pan-Arab leadership.

As you know, the front is leading a historic battle for the sake of liberating Somalia from the dictatorial government in Mogadishu. It is essential for us to exchange points of view and advice with our brothers and comrades in the pan-Arab leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Our party meetings with our comrades in the leadership of the Ba'th have become a consecrated, struggle-related tradition in the combative course of our work in the Somali Front, especially since we realize, as do others, the great role being played by the Ba'th in the leadership of the Arab national liberation movement. We also realize the great magnitude of the enormous pan-Arab tasks being undertaken by the Ba'th revolution in steadfast Damascus.

This is the specific basis of our current visit. The recent meeting of the front's central committee affirmed a struggle-based strategy. In light of this, it is essential for the Somali Front to strengthen its ties with its brothers in Syria, as well as with the other progressive Arab regions. We need to exchange views, experience, and assistance. Our battle against the regime of Siad Barre demands that. The battle must proceed on all levels.

We record for history the support our brothers in Damascus have given us, as well as the assistance we have received from other brother and friendly countries. In addition, we faithfully record the distinguished, important, and sincere role played by our brother, Ba'thist Syria, by standing side-by-side with our just struggle. This pan-Arab role is nothing new. The Syrian people have been using all their strength and potential to support their brothers in Somalia for a long time.

[Question] What is the Front's position on the Arab national liberation movement and the combative goals it is working to achieve through its armed struggle?

[Answer] (Comrade Dr Hasan Mirreh) The SDFNS is considered a political front organization committed to the overthrow of a dictatorial government. It has become an established fact in Somali political life, thereby achieving a most valuable gain for the struggle of the nationalist forces in Somalia. In its struggle-filled progress, the front has expressed the aspirations of the various social strata of the Somali people, from workers, peasants, and herdsmen to intellectuals, progressives, tradesmen, and small businessmen.

Because of its armed struggle, the front considers itself to be an inseparable part of the Arab national liberation movement and an active participant in the liberationist, pan-Arab movement.

Therefore, it opposes the unjust wars ignited by world imperialism and supports the national liberation movements of the world. Moreover, the front strongly criticizes and condemns the plots woven by world imperialism, both in the Horn of Africa and in the Middle East. We are warring against foreign hegemony, and we stand with the forces of liberation in the world. It is not in our

interest to stand alone, since we are an active part of the course of conscious liberation being sought by the Arab masses. This is especially true because we are facing a single battle and engaging in a common struggle, both in this region and in the Horn of Africa.

We are very dependent on the extent of our cooperation and coordination with the leadership of the Ba'th and the various Arab and African liberationist and progressive forces. Moreover, we hope to solidify our relations with the socialist camp and the progressive parties in the world.

[Question] Between the front's founding conference and the recent meeting of the central committee, some new combative features of the front's struggle have become clear. We could even say that a certain amount of qualitative change has occurred in the struggle-related course of the front. What do you say?

[Answer] (Comrade Sa'id Husayn) More than 6 years have passed since the launching of the front and its armed struggle. The front has grown strong, since our popular forces now control wide areas in Somalia. Mass support for the front has increased. The front has passed through different stages in its growth. It has achieved one victory after another in its battles against the forces of the Somali regime. Since the front is leading the struggle of our people against the reactionary, agent regime in Somalia, it is very natural for it to win the support of the Somalia masses constantly and increasingly. The masses are suffering from the woes of this regime, which is deteriorating on all political, social, and economic levels. Therefore, as the front's democratic, national struggle proceeds, the methods and forms of its struggle are developing organizationally, politically, intellectually, etc. This was reflected by the results of the recent meeting of the front's central committee.

It is a fact that this development was nothing else but the result of the ripening of the circumstances surrounding the front, the victories we achieved, the growing mass support given to the front, and the isolation suffered by the regime. Moreover, new factors arose through our progress and called forth such a development, since our military blows against the regime and the American military bases in Somalia intensified. In addition, future possibilities were outlined for the period after the achievement of victory by our progressive, pan-Arab, liberationist Somalia. Then too, we firmed up our strategic ties with all the socialist, African, and Arab forces of liberation and progress. Moreover, it is essential to unify all the Somali national liberation forces. All this, along with the other things we decided at the central committee meeting, has formed a qualitative change.

This development caused us to stop and evaluate all the activity of the front in all its aspects, in order to strengthen the struggle-based, combative line. Similarly, both the goals and the tasks assigned to the front's cadres were determined. The meeting of the central committee was preceded by lengthy meetings inside Somalia with the front's political and military cadres and

its rank-and-file. Numerous suggestions and expanded commentaries were offered. The summary of these discussions was submitted to the members of the central committee. On this basis, all the results and important decisions organizing our work were achieved.

[Question] It has been noted that the Somali regime and the western media are constantly trying to picture the victories of the forces of the front as a war between the regime in Mogadishu and the foreign states. What do you say?

[Answer] (Comrade 'Abd-al-Razzaq 'Ali) The goal of those attempts is to obscure the role of our people, who are today represented by the front. Moreover, the regime realizes that such lying claims may save it by internationalizing the issue of the conflict between the people of Somalia, as represented by the front and the Somali national movement, and their enemies.

Another of its intentions is to create an issue called the situation in the Horn of Africa. This will facilitate and justify the regime's traitorous alliance with America and the reactionary regimes cooperating with it. However, those claims will not deceive our people. They realize the purposes and aims behind them.

With its claims, the ruling regime is obscuring the struggle-filled reality experienced by our people through their strong revolution. It will not be able to hid the facts, nor will it succeed in its attempt to confine the strength and effectiveness of the front.

Everything the regime says about involvement by foreign states is pure fabrication. The truth is quite different. Our forces today control the territory they liberated in the summer of 1982, such as Galdogob and Balumbal, in addition to other territory on the main road linking northern Somalia with the southern part of the country.

Our forces possess freedom of movement. This is demonstrated by the fact that the forces of the regime move along a difficult coastal road in the form of large military convoys. Our armed struggle has developed to the point of direct confrontation with the forces of the Somali regime. Now that we have gained control over some cities, villages, and regions, we have divided our forces into three sections: one defends the liberated regions, another is located deep inside Somali territory, and the third consists of special forces that make war according to the logic of hit and run. The aim is to cut off the supplies of the regime's forces, prevent them from moving freely, and keep them in a constant state of mobilization.

Recently, the front launched a political campaign in order to explain the true structure of the regime and the methods of its actions, as well as the victories we have achieved on the military and popular levels.

Barre's government has become semi-isolated locally, regionally, in the Arab world, and internationally. Through various gatherings and bodies, and on

the level of the Arab League, it has departed from the Arab consensus through its support for and alliance with the Mubarak regime. It has done the same thing with respect to the group of African countries and the non-aligned states. On the other hand, the front has achieved numerous victories and gains. It has established solid relations with many of the forces of liberation and progress in the world, as well as with some brotherly and friendly countries.

[Question] According to the comprehensive, struggle-based strategy adopted by the front recently, what are the front's positions on all current Arab events, including those in Africa?

[Answer] (Comrade 'Umar Mahmud) Through its programs in the area of foreign policy, the front has committed itself to working for the establishment of peace and cooperation among peoples on the basis of peaceful coexistence and respect for independence and national sovereignty. It has also committed itself to supporting the issues of world peace, freedom, and social progress for the people, as well as the struggle of our Arab people against the traitorous Camp David accords and all the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary plans. The goal of that struggle is to achieve Arab unity and liberate the occupied territories. Moreover, the front has committed itself to supporting the decisions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, as well as to the process of strengthening international relaxation.

Through the recent meeting of the central committee, we reaffirmed our frank condemnation of the racist policy followed by the Zionist entity and the regime in South Africa, as well as the Camp David accords. The majority of our Somali people think that these accords are treason against the causes of the Arab nation and our martyrs. In our opinion, the actions taken by al-Sadat, Mubarak, and their followers were individual and traitorous. They amounted to a departure from the Arab consensus. At the same time, we affirmed our frank condemnation of the treasonous 17 May accord, which we consider to be a much worse step than Camp David. It poses an enormous danger to the central issue and to the people of Lebanon and Syria, as well as to all the forces of the Arab national liberation movement.

Since the signing of the agreement, we have expressed our frank criticism of it. We have also affirmed that the Syrian position, which rejects it, is an honorable and courageous stand that embodies the dignity of the nation. It is a legitimate response to the will of the Arab masses.

The cancellation of the 17 May agreement is a victory for the people of Lebanon and their nationalist forces. It is also a victory for the people of Syria and all the Arabs. The elimination of this agreement means that Camp David has been pushed back, while America's influence on the Arab scene has been diminished. It represents Arab wakefulness and the desired response to the will and freedom of the Lebanese people. It also means the failure of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and of American policy in the region. Consequently, the traitorous path designed to fragment the Arab cause has been confined, as have those who tried to generalize it.

We are very pleased by this historic victory, and we can only magnify the role of Syrian steadfastness, which has backed and supported the Lebanese nationalist forces. In our estimation, were it not for the firmness and sacrifices of Syria, our Arab nation would not possess this victory.

[Question] What is your estimation of the scheming, rapid efforts being exerted by America through Israel's return to the African continent? What dangers result from this infiltration?

[Answer] (Comrade Dr Hasan Mirreh) As you know, the Organization of African Unity decided to cut diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity after the June 1967 aggression. In fact, in addition to the official regimes, the peoples of Africa took this noble stand, which is consistent with our liberation struggle. They laid down as a condition that the reestablishment of relations would have to be accompanied by the removal of the effects of the aggression and the evacuation from all the occupied Arab territories, as well as the enforcement of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people. It was incumbent on the Arab regimes and their liberation forces to extol this African position and advance aid and assistance. There is no doubt that the official Arab failure to do so has encouraged some African regimes to re-establish relations with the Zionist entity; in addition the Egyptian regime's decision under al-Sadat to open relations with Israel had an effect.

We in the SDFNS reject the establishment of any African relations with the Zionist entity. We warn the Arab and African masses, their liberation forces, and the progressive regimes about the dangers associated with Israel's return to Africa, and we call for the adoption of all means and measures needed to prevent the realization of the Zionist-imperialist design vis-a-vis Africa.

We in the front call upon all the Arab progressive and nationalist forces to bear their historic responsibility. Israel's infiltration into Africa will pose numerous dangers to the Arab cause and the African peoples.

[Question] Despite the attempts made by the agencies of the Somali regime to obscure the successful military operations executed by the front's forces, the news services recently transmitted broad echoes of military operations in Hargeysa in northern Somalia. What do you say?

[Answer] (Comrade 'Abdallah Majn) The escalation of our current military and political struggle against the Somali regime is a purely internal matter. The attempt to give an international coloring to what is happening in Somalia cannot be justified. The attempts to obscure the activity of our military forces will not succeed. The successive defeats suffered by the regime as a result of its incapacity and total failure in the face of the blows of the front's forces cannot be concealed.

Comrade Yasin Muhammad: The forces of the front are growing, especially since many of the regime's troops have joined the front's forces, bringing with them their weapons. The front's forces are growing, and they possess various types of advanced weapons. The morale of our fighters is very high, and their readiness is great and constant. During the last 6 years, which we have

spent in armed struggle, the forces of the Mogadishu regime have never beaten us. The whole world knows that we have liberated broad and important stretches of Somalia.

After concentrating all its capabilities and receiving American, Egyptian, and Pakistani military aid, the ruling regime has tried to win back the liberated areas. However, it suffered a great defeat. In response, the forces of the front have recently undertaken several operations. By way of example, one can mention the battle at Mataban, a town in the middle of Somalia, or the operation at Qar' Jumah, which lies close to the capital of Mogadishu. Our forces recently destroyed the only bridge linking the town of Luuq with the regional capital of Baidoh. In addition, there were the battles at 'Ab'l Majd, Mataban, Garbahaarrey, Bohodle, Dharkeyn Geenyoh. Similarly, several large operations took place in the town of Bir Jadid, near to Belet Wyene. An entire camp belonging to the regime's forces was destroyed.

Just as the recent meeting of the front's central committee affirmed, we will escalate the modes of our armed struggle. We have been doing so since the beginning of this year. Our forces have been able to carry out military operations in all corners of Somalia.

Comrade Sa'id Husayn: I want to comment a little on the truth of the regime's claims concerning our military operations and the foreign invasion. It is very clear that Siad Barre's regime, which has lost its nationalist foundation and has denied our pan-Arab causes, has turned to lying fabrications. It is trying to distort the truth with regard to the struggle of the Somali masses, who are led by the front. Therefore, one sees the regime tirelessly trying to belittle the weight, influence, and effect of the front on the popular Somali masses. Everyone knows that every time the forces of the front carry out successful, heroic operations deep inside Somalia, the regime of Siad Barre attributes these operations to foreign and outside forces and circles. However, our popular masses inside Somalia are well aware of the extent of the front's growth, in terms of both quantity and quality. The same is true of our brothers and friends, as well as all the national liberation movements that follow the activity of the Somali front. They also understand the important role the front plays for the sake of the achievement of their tasks on the military and political levels. This role will be crowned by the liberation of Somalia and the toppling of the fascist regime in Mogadishu.

[Question] What about the suffering of the front in the liberated areas?

[Answer] (Comrade 'Abd-al-Razzaq 'Ali) We are currently in a difficult period characterized by the need to provide the basic requirements of life to the population in the areas liberated since 1982. Despite the heavy support the front receives from the masses, especially in the Somali countryside, we are facing cruel suffering and numerous difficulties. The fact is that liberating a certain area or achieving a military victory is not difficult. The difficulty lies in preserving the victory. This means providing the basic necessities of life in terms of food, water, clothing, medicine, hospitals, clinics, schools, security, etc. These are the difficulties, especially

since the drought and the lack of rain form another nightmare that oppresses our people inside Somalia. We in the front do not possess sufficient capabilities to provide these requirements. Therefore, we are looking to our brother Arabs and our friends in the countries of the world, so that they will support us and give us the aid and assistance we need to overcome these problems.

[Question] What result has the dialogue with the Somali national movement reached?

[Answer] (Comrade Dr Hasan Mirreh) The struggle of our people in Somalia has entered its final phase. The front, which leads this struggle, recently succeeded in escalating its activities and expanding the scope of its operations inside the country, especially in the area of awakening and mobilizing the masses by disclosing the character of the regime and its unpatriotic policy, as well as its dependence on tribal logic via the policy of "divide and conquer." This regime is considered to be one of the pillars of American imperialism in the Horn of Africa.

The regime is isolated. Corruption and chaos have spread all over the country. Then there are the economic and social difficulties. All of these factors have imposed on us the need to escalate our military operations. Therefore, at the last meeting of the front, we decided to use all our military and political tools to bring down this regime and concentrate all forces in opposition to it. We decided to focus on armed struggle, since it is the most effective way to achieve victory. We also decided to continue to build the front and to strengthen its autonomous, military, and economic capabilities. In addition, we will have to work to unite the military forces of the various Somali opposition groups. We will also complete the on-going dialogue with the Somali national movement. This will include forming a unified Somali opposition front as quickly as possible.

We realize that the failure to achieve unity between the forces of the front and the forces of the Somali national movement will help the regime survive. The union we desire will bring more than one benefit and advantage to the struggle of the Somali opposition, both in the present and in the future. Unity will help to eliminate Barre's tribal policy. That is, it will help to avert any civil clashes.

The front's talks with the national movement are continuing. More than one meeting has taken place. Let me mention that there has been a mutual co-operation agreement between the front and the national movement for some time. The agreement regulates military, political, and media activity.

On the 20th of this month--March--important talks will be held to achieve unity between the front and the national movement. The talks will be led by the general secretary of the front and the president of the national movement. We hope very strongly that this great step will be realized, since it will be a decisive factor in the achievement of victory and liberation.

[Question] What are the dimensions of the economic and social suffering being borne by our brothers, the Somali people, as a result of the drought?

[Answer] (Comrade Yasin Muhammad) The human tragedy from which our people are suffering is found in most of the regions of Somalia in which the drought is present. The drought has affected the people, the land, and the animals.

Many people have fallen as victims to hunger, thirst, disease, and poverty. We have lost more than 11 million head of sheep, cattle, and camels. Although the drought has been going on for years, the regime has not mobilized a single inhabitant to confront the disaster. It has simply done business on the basis of the disaster, according to the logic of gifts and international aid. It has used this aid for itself and its retinue. Only a little of this assistance has reached our miserable people.

In the face of all this, the front has had no alternative but to act. It is not possible to separate the problems from which our Somali people suffer, because they are all just the fruit of the same situation, which reflects the corrupt work of the regime's unpatriotic institutions.

These problems can only be treated by bringing down this regime and its institutions.

Comrade Sa'id Husayn: I want to add something. Natural disasters such as the drought worsen the oppression from which the masses of our people suffer. However, they are not the basic problem. The basic problem can be found in the unpatriotic social, economic, and political policy of the Mogadishu regime. This policy is practiced daily and by force against our people.

Through our political mobilization committees inside the country, we in the front are constantly trying to uncover and expose these arbitrary polices and the methods used by the regime. We take into account the fact that closing the ranks of the opposition and the popular forces and mobilizing them around the front's program will help solve all the difficulties from which the masses suffer. We will begin by toppling the regime and end by establishing a progressive, democratic regime whose goal is to build the new, modern Somalia.

Comrade 'Umar Mahmud: I would like to take the opportunity offered by the presence of the delegation from the Somali front in Damascus to present our warm felicitations to the party, the Progressive National Front, and the masses of the Syrian people on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the glorious revolution of 8 March. We wish the brotherly people and the party, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, everything that is good, prosperity, and progress. Syria's pan-Arab positions will continue to be vital and meaningful for our Somali people. We will not forget Syria's support for the struggle of our people. We affirm once again today our support for Syria's steadfastness and pan-Arab positions.

Let our brothers in steadfast Syria realize that the intensification of our blows against the dictatorial regime in Mogadishu and American military bases

and interests in Somalia embodies the meaning of our support for and combative mutual solidarity with our brothers in Syria against Zionist-American aggression.

The Somali front is very strong. Today, it has become the decisive factor in Somalia. The circumstances are almost ripe, and this confirms the inevitability of change and comprehensive revolution.

12224
CSO: 3404/7

INTERNAL SECURITY DEPENDENT ON BLACK DISPOSITION

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 9 Apr 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Dispositions Within South Africa"]

[Text] Even if South Africa were to conclude the most stringent security treaties with all its neighbors and even if it could monitor their bona fides of not granting any facilities to terrorist organizations, its internal security would not necessarily be guaranteed.

A country's internal security is principally dependent on the dispositions of its population and on the principles in which the leaders of the various communities believe.

Last week, on the basis of an RGN [Council for Humanities Research] investigation, Dr Hennie Kotze, a prominent political expert, pointed out some facts about an enormous difference of opinion over both internal and foreign policy between white and black leaders in South Africa.

The appalling facts are that:

72.9 percent of black political leaders agree with the view that black South Africans have enough reasons to take up arms against the government.

81 percent replied affirmatively to the question as to whether a terrorist war, such as the one in South-West Africa, can start here.

70 percent agree with the view that the communist threat is being increased and stirred up by the South African government.

73 percent believe that South Africa cannot win the struggle with SWAPO.

72.9 percent said "no" to the assumption that whites in South Africa can count on black support in the event of a war.

We have to say that it is disturbing to find that prominent black leaders hold exactly the opposite views with respect to the country's security than do white political leaders.

The question is whether these pronouncements are based on wishful thinking, objective convictions or on erroneous information.

We do not wish to imply in any way or manner that black leaders are, on the average, disloyal or supporters of the enemy.

We wish to ask the question as to whether among many of our black people there is indeed a liking for organizations such as SWAPO and the African National Congress and how far this sort of sympathetic feeling goes.

Security and administrative authorities are attesting, on the basis of experience, that the broad mass of the black population consists of law abiding citizens who wish to eliminate grievances in other ways than through violence.

The reasonable deduction can therefore be made that the dispositions are proper, but there is a lack of confidence in the government's ability to maintain security in a system where the black people's grievances are not yet being settled in peaceful ways.

This sort of situation is conducive to the danger that, although black people do not identify themselves with the pro-violence and pro-communist ANC and others, they view these organizations as the co-antagonists of the ruling authority.

It is the duty of white and black leaders to get involved in closer discussions so that distrust can be eliminated and ignorance replaced with knowledge. Cynicism over the country's security is a hindrance to a healthy political development.

7964
CSO: 3401/69

GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE SECTOR DEAL WITH BLACK HOUSING SHORTAGE

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 9 Apr 84 p 10

[Text] The government's appeal to private entities to do their part in the development of self-construction housing projects has not fallen on deaf ears. The fruits of collaboration between the government and the private sector have already been picked in abundance in this respect.

Pretoria -- Following the government's earlier announcement that it is planning to promote self-construction housing projects among the blacks and the appeal made to the private sector to do its part in alleviating the housing shortage among the blacks, many entities have given their collaboration.

The government is hoping that through this action a favorable atmosphere will be created for involving the private sector in the development of existing villages and new ones as well. Thus the viability and standards of these towns will be raised.

The government is willing to make parcels of land available to potential homeowners who may then construct their own houses upon them with the financial help of their employers, private funds or loans.

The government's role is to provide lots, houses to the aged and practical aid with respect to the self-construction projects. On its part the private sector will be helping in countering the destabilizing effect of the housing shortage.

Moreover, these joint actions will have the advantage of providing security to the worker, which is not so easy to have by changing jobs, and nourishing a sense of pride for something of his own. The employer will now have a happy worker and this makes for better labor relations.

Namakgale, a residential area in Lebowa about 12 kilometers from Phalaborwa, represents an example of collaboration between the government and the private sector that speaks for itself.

Up until now the three biggest companies in the town (the Phosphate Exploitation Corporation, Federal Artificial Fertilizer and Phalaborwa Mining Company) have already built about 1,000 homes with their own funds. These homes can be bought or rented by the workers at a reasonable price. During the past 5 years the Phosphate Corporation has invested 4.5 million rand in housing for its black workers in Namakgale. This also includes single quarters with facilities such as a pub, barbershop, store, kitchen and sport facilities for about 600 workers.

Gazankulu

A project similar to the Namakgale one is envisaged at Lulekane in Gazankulu and the estimated cost for this will run between 7 and 8 million rand.

However, as of this moment the Phosphate Corporation is working on a home ownership plan for its black workers and for providing subsidies.

Since 1976 the Federal Artificial Fertilizer Company has been making available capital annually for the construction of housing for its workers at Namakgale and since 1979 the Department of Cooperation and Development has also been providing sums of capital.

Altogether 144 houses have already been made available and the Federal Artificial Fertilizer Company is planning to build 13 homes in the new fiscal year with the help of the government.

The above company has also come to an agreement with the Department of Cooperation and Development for selling the pro-rate part of the houses built with the company's capital to the inhabitants of the town.

The company is also subsidizing the monthly payments of about 30 workers who have already bought houses from the South African Development Trust.

The Phalaborwa Mining Company has also come to realize the necessity of housing for blacks and has even gone further by building facilities such as an Olympic size swimming pool, a hospital with modern equipment and a technical school. A recreation club costing 1 million rand will also spring up soon.

Previously the company was renting houses from the government, but since then it has invested 2.7 million rand for buying 500 houses. An amount of 1.5 million rand is also being utilized for improving some houses.

These three companies at Phalaborwa have realized the value of a satisfied labor force and have already begun to pluck the fruits of their action.

The cooperation between the government and the private sector which can be seen at Namakgale should serve as an example for other entities in the private sector.

SOUTH AFRICA

BUDGET ALLOTMENT TO MITIGATE EFFECT OF DISASTROUS DROUGHT

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLED in Afrikaans 30 Mar 84 p 12

[Editorial: "Help to Farmers"]

[Text] Great demands have been made on South Africa in the course of the past 2 or 3 years. In the midst of a world-wide recession, high interest rates and a vital struggle against inflation the worst drought has ever known came to put its seal on all the sufferings. Every sector has already experienced its severity to the fullest.

The mild rains which have fallen over a good part of the country do not signal the end of the story. The smothering death grasp of the drought will be felt for a long time to come, because the economy of the entire country has been affected by it.

It is the unenviable task of the government to use its limited financial resources to create jobs, fight unemployment, maintain the country's defenses in readiness in this time of need and, among other things, also see to it that today's farmers will still be there tomorrow so as to feed the country's millions of people.

This week's budget was a merciful one compared with those which have dealt with the greatest emergencies. The new drought aid announced yesterday has further underscored the government's concern in this matter. In the words of Minister Greyling Wentzel this was actually a survival measure.

A country which does not take care of its farmers is not serious about its future and it is in this spirit that the government is taking more drastic measures for saving whatever can be saved.

When the government asks for more money for balancing its accounts and have enough left over for investing in tomorrow every citizen must understand this and realize that this is also an investment in their future.

If the drought aid fails to meet the farmers expectations they must also show understanding on their part. The government has only so much to give and no more. The source of its money is not unlimited either and if it milks that source too much then tomorrow there might not be enough for portioning out.

SOUTH AFRICA

ATTENTION DRAWN TO POVERTY PROBLEMS AMONG NON-WHITES

Bloemfontein DIE VLOKSBLAD in Afrikaans 7 Apr 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Poverty in South Africa"]

[Text] One of the most burning questions in South Africa 50 years ago was that of the poor whites. The depression has forced the Afrikaner farmer from his rural residence to an urban one where he found refuge in the slums. For the Afrikaner this was a traumatic experience; it was a cultural revolution to which he could not easily adjust himself. The change from being the master farmer to becoming an urban job dependent survivor plunged the Afrikaner into an emotional crisis.

At that time the Carnegie Corporation put together a comprehensive report on the problems of the poor whites and many measures aimed at countering this poverty culture resulted from that report. Gradually the poor white Afrikaner moved from the slums into the lesser well-to-do sections of the city, but the subvillage mentality remained a part of his fiber.

In what way have things remained unchanged? Today the Afrikaner also resides in swanky neighborhoods and prosperity is not a stranger. However, out of sight of the white community there is still oppressing poverty in South Africa. Especially in the homelands and in black and colored residential areas there prevails a misery which does not belong in a country like South Africa. Many people from the colored, Asian and black communities have already worked their way up on the economic level to share in the wellbeing of the country, but these communities are struggling with mighty obstructions in their way of getting a full share of opportunities.

This has been recognized by the government and the Riekert and Wiehahn reports have put the finger on many sore spots. Now the Carnegie Corporation has again put together a comprehensive investigative report on poverty in South Africa. Soon the findings will be made public at a congress in Capetown. If this report can help in drawing attention to the problem of poverty in South Africa this will be considered a great progress. Possibly this will lead to measures for dealing with this problem as was the case in the 1930's.

7964
CSO: 3401/69

UNITED FAR-RIGHT FRONT CONSIDERED IMPOSSIBLE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Apr 84 p 20

[Editorial: "Far-Right Maneuvers"]

[Text] Actually the most recent efforts at "reconciliation" between Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party and Jaap Marais' Reconstituted Nationalist Party (aimed chiefly at collaboration in the Potgietersrus by-elections) have revealed more weaknesses among the ultra-right elements than any indications of viable political alternatives.

These efforts at reconciliation probably originate from the pressures being exercised by the Afrikaner Volkswag (Afrikaner National Guard) now in the process of formation. This is the "cultural front" from which Prof Carel Boshoff wants to conduct his obdurate policy, the failure of which he tested in SABRA [South African Bureau of Racial Relations] and in other organizations.

In 2 weeks Dr Treurnicht and Mr Marais, together with Professor Boshoff, must take the part of the bigwigs in the formation of the Volkswag and evidently it will certainly not be serving any purpose if these chiefs will be initiating this cultural front by quarreling with each other.

This broad front into which Professor Boshoff wants to unite all "conservative sympathizers", who have already brought so much dishonor to the concept of conservatism in South Africa and also those who out of inward conviction or other intolerances do not belong together, will nevertheless be fooling few people.

Dr Treurnicht's big problem continues to be that he is not making sufficient progress in forging ahead without the once unacceptable Reconstituted Nationalist Party members. This was the case on previous occasions and recently in Soutpansberg as well: The Conservative Party would have hardly won this seat without the withdrawal of the Reconstituted Nationalist Party. Evidently the Conservative Party's leadership now sees that it is again in dire need of support from the Reconstitutes in Potgietersrus which is also situated in the only region of the country where the far-right elements achieved significant successes in the referendum.

Speaking for itself is the picture which the Conservative Party reflects upon itself by simply keeping up its game of playing footsies with the Reconstituted Nationalist Party -- the party it has lately decried so much and in turn inveighed so much against the Conservative Party as it just did again with respect to the Nkomati Treaty.

In addition there is also the factor of the irreconcilability between the leaders. For decades Mr Marais and Dr Treurnicht have been unable to stand each other and in both instances there have been good reasons for this.

Even if the improbable should occur and these far-right elements find each other completely in a new front the question will remain: For how long? Irrespective of this a cardinal question will continue to haunt these parties: Where do they want to lead the country other than to an increasingly disastrous confrontation?

7964
CSO: 3401/69

BRIEFS

AFRIKANER DISUNITY--THE Afrikaner's downfall could be brought about only by the Afrikaner himself, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday. Speaking in the debate on his department's budget vote he said the Afrikaner had progressed despite a process of humiliation and belittling in which even his church was not spared. "Only one element can break him and that is the Afrikaner himself--if he should haul out his intestines like some shot baboon," Mr Botha said. He made an appeal, "an entreaty to keep the church and the Afrikaner's cultural organisations out of the political race". He pointed out that there had never been political unity among Afrikaners since the brief spell immediately preceding and following Union in 1910. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Apr 84 p 4]

FOREIGN BLACK WORKERS--HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY--Nearly 25 percent of all foreign black workers in South Africa come from Southern African countries other than the independent homelands, according to figures released today by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof. Replying in writing to a question from Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands), Dr Koornhof said 1,53-million South Africans and 1,28-million foreigners were registered in terms of the Black Labour Act as at June 30 last year. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 May 84 p 2]

KENYA BAN--South African Citizens will no longer be allowed entry into Kenya, unless they are recognised conference delegates, the British Information Services has announced in Johannesburg. Only South Africa citizens who are bona fide delegates to regional or international conferences sponsored by an organisation of which Kenya is a member--the United Nations for example--will be allowed entry into Kenya. Other people resident in South Africa will have to obtain visas to visit Kenya before departure. These are obtainable only from the immigration office in Nairobi. "British consuls in South Africa neither accept applications for Kenya visas, nor issue such visas." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Apr 84 p 9]

SAAWU LEADERS EXPELLED--THE leaders of one faction of the warring South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr Thozamile Gqwetha and Mr Sisa Njikelana, were "expelled" from the union by another faction that met in Durban at the weekend. Mr Gqwetha is president and Mr Njikelana general secretary of the faction that met in Johannesburg earlier last month and expelled three other officials. The weekend meeting declared the Johannesburg conference

"unconstitutional" and declared the officials expelled by that conference as legitimate officials of the union. Meanwhile the police are investigating several complaints that union members were assaulted and one robbed of R578,20 at the weekend conference. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 May 84 p 2]

TV EXPLOITATION--SABC-TV was being blatantly "abused and exploited for National Party policy propaganda purposes," Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, said last night. Speaking at the opening of the CP's annual national congress in Pretoria, he said certain media allowed themselves to be used "for liberalistic political purposes." He said the Press should ask themselves whether they were quite free in their political comment. They should ask too whether they were equally free to criticise the disastrous results of integration, of liberalism and of White political surrender and also of the money-power in control of certain newspapers. They should find out why they were not as free to criticise these issues as they were free to criticise the conservative point of view. Are you still fighting for justice for the White-man and for his political selfdispensation, Dr Treurnicht asked. Or does the Press think South Africa would be better off when the White man hands over political power to a Black government? [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Apr 84 p 5]

DADS' ARMY--SOUTH Africa's "Dads' Army" is to be enlarged, following the success of the scheme in selected border areas in the past year. About 4 000 more men are to be enrolled this year to boost the controlled and national reserves of the Commando Force, it was announced by Defence headquarters in Pretoria. Seven commandos are to be strengthened by a call-up in the areas of Northam, Thabazimbi, Magol, Barberton, Pongola, Lydenburg and Phalaborwa. A formal statement said there was a possibility that yet more commandos would be added to the list later in the year. All White male citizens in the age group 18 to 54 years, as at May 7 this year, and who were permanent residents or who owned property in the affected districts would have to complete questionnaires between May 7 and 12, it said. From particulars obtained, some new members would be allocated to the commandos and would in due course be called up for an initial six day training course. As in the past training would concentrate solely on area protection and the safeguarding of home and hearth, said the statement. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Apr 84 p 8]

NEW PHONE EXCHANGES--SOUTH Africa's overloaded telephone system received a boost yesterday when, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Dr L A P A Munnik, officially inaugurated nine new digital electronic exchanges. The nine exchanges introduced yesterday, five on the Witwatersrand and four in Natal, brought the total to 14 already operating, while 30 more digital exchanges were expected to be in service by March next year, the Minister said. Dr Munnik said the telecommunications trunk network would be converted to digital working over the next four to five years at a cost of more than R100 million. "The trunk network is expected to double in size in the next five years and the extra capacity will be provided mainly by means of digital transmission facilities. If we continue with electromechanical technology until the turn of the century, present staff would have to be increased threefold to 9 000, but with a digital network at that stage we will only need a

maintenance staff of 2 000," the Minister said. The nine exchanges opened yesterday are Rosebank, Doornfontein, Power Park, Iketlo, Kwa Zuma on the Witwatersrand and Durban Central, Pinetown, Phoenix and Ntokozeni in Natal. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Apr 84 p 13]

ELECTION DATES SET--CAPE TOWN--The first general elections for the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates in the new tricameral political dispensation for Coloureds, Asians and Whites will take place on Wednesday, August 22 and Tuesday August 28 respectively. In a statement in Cape Town yesterday, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said leaders of Coloured political parties had indicated that the announced target date of August 22 for the House of Representatives was acceptable and preferable. On the other hand, leaders of the Indian community had argued that that date would be inconvenient for the Hindu community in view of religious days falling within the preceding period. The voters' lists for both communities close on May 31, while proclamation day will be July 2 for the Coloured community and July 9 for the Indian community. Nomination day for the Coloured community is July 23 and July 30 for the Indian community. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Apr 84 p 12]

LOCAL GOVERNMENT--CAPE TOWN--No decisions taken or suggestions received so far on new systems of local government would affect farmers. The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, and the chairman of the SA Agricultural Union, Mr Jaap Wilkens, said after talks yesterday that any changes to local government structures that might affect farmers would be discussed with the union before they were implemented. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Apr 84 p 11]

KHAYELITSHA'S DEVELOPMENT--ONCE Khayelitsha was properly developed, it would be wise to move the residents of Nyanga, Langa and Gugulettu there, said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. Responding to a question by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) during debate on the Prime Minister's vote, Mr Botha said, however, that such a move was not in the foreseeable future. He tabled a detailed Cabinet decision regarding the Government's attitude towards Black township development on the Cape Peninsula. He pointed out that there were 13 320 houses in the three established townships, occupied by 130 000 people. "There is a 50 percent over-occupation." Mr Brian Bamford (PFP Groote Schuur) interjected that this was because the Government had a moratorium on house construction for Blacks. "That is not the point. There is no room for more houses," Mr Botha said. Mr Eglin then asked Mr Botha whether those people who occupied the 13 320 houses would eventually be allowed to remain there or be moved to Khayelitsha. "Not in the foreseeable future," said Mr Botha. "But once there has been proper development and provision of better facilities, it would be wise to transfer this small community to Khayelitsha and to incorporate the townships into the Coloured areas." To another interjection that "they will have no choice" from Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens), Mr Botha said there had to be proper planning and he was not going to let the likes of Mr Andrew or Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) do that planning for him. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Apr 84 p 4]

ATKV FORMATION--The Conservative Party welcomed the new Afrikaans cultural organisation--the Afrikanervolkswag--which is to be established next--Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the CP, said last night. He said it was clear that the formation of the organisation was of great concern in National Party circles. He said he could not understand why the NP was so upset because the new organisation was born out of love--not hate. It was not created to oppose other organisations, but to fill a vacuum. "To those, suspicion mongers, who are denouncing the new Afrikanervolkswag I want to say: "You don't have a monopoly on Afrikaner sentiment or on the right to establish an Afrikaner cultural organisation. He said the leader of the NP expected the ATKV to open its doors to non-Whites and this was a good example of how the NP and its integration policies wanted the White Afrikaner nation to also mix it culturally." Dr Treurnicht called on the Prime Minister to stop "politicising culture--for politics is but only one facet of a nation's culture." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Apr 84 p 5]

TRADE SURPLUS UP--SOUTH Africa's trade surplus rose to R208.6-million in March from R78.1-million in February, but fell from a revised surplus of R661-million in March last year, Customs and Excise figures show. March exports reached R1.91-billion (R1.82-billion in February) while imports fell to R1.70 billion from R1.74-million. Exports for the first three months of 1984 totalled R5.58-billion and imports R5.11-billion, giving a surplus of R462.3-million compared with a R1.61-billion surplus in the same 1983 period. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Apr 84 p 17]

APPROVAL FOR ARMSCOR--THE Geneva-based World Wildlife Fund is prepared to accept the establishment of an Armscor weapons testing ground at the De Hoop Nature Reserve in the south-western Cape, providing its environmental impact is closely monitored and controlled. The Secretary-General of the WWF, Mr Charles de Haes, who is on a short visit to South Africa, had investigated the matter. He said his organisation would be happy as long as the recommendations of the De Hoop Commission were enforced. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Apr 84 p 13]

IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH--BLACKS in Africa had a vested interest in the English language as a unifying force, Professor Es'Kia Mphahlele, professor of African literature at the university of the Witwatersrand, said in Johannesburg yesterday. Addressing the English Academy of South Africa, he severely criticised the manner in which English was being taught to Blacks. "I make bold to suggest that the Black man here has a vested interest in English as a unifying force," he said. Through English, Africa could be restored to Blacks. "Together with French, English provides a pan-African forum and widens his (the Black's) constituency, Professor Mphahlele said. "English is therefore tied up with the Black man's efforts to liberate himself. Through his literature the language is entrenched in the deeper recesses of his consciousness ..." There had been a progressive deterioration in English speech and writing at Black schools and teachers training colleges, Prof Mphahlele said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Apr 84 p 11]

MBA OPPOSES REFORMS--The Muslim Butchers' Association is totally opposed to the so-called new dispensation because 'participation will enhance an unjust

system'. The MBA chairman, Mr Adam Jaffer, was reacting to reports claiming that an official of the MBA would be standing for elections on August 22 for the 'Indian' chamber of the Tricameral Parliament. MUSLIM NEWS contacted Mr Ebrahim Kasker, vice-chairman of the MBA, for comment on allegations that he would be standing for elections. 'I have not yet decided on whether to stand or not. I support the new dispensation for the advantages it holds for the "Indian" community. People are misconstruing my statements supporting the new deal by saying that I am standing for the elections.' Mr Jaffer told MUSLIM NEWS that he had spoken to Mr Kasker and explained to him the viewpoint of the MBA regarding the so-called new dispensation. 'The MBA, being a body of Muslim butchers, cannot but align itself with the stand taken by the majority of Muslims as expressed in statements to MUSLIM NEWS in the previous issue,' said Mr Jaffer. 'Personally, I strongly feel that this so-called new deal must be rejected because it is totally against Islam. Whether the new dispensation should or should not be accepted by Muslims is not even a debatable issue. We can't enhance an unjust dispensation by our participation.' [Text] [Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 6 Apr 84 p 1]

TOURISM WITH TAIWAN--TAIPEH--South African Tourism Committee officials are expanding promotional activities in Taiwan. The committee has published tourism pamphlets in Chinese for distribution in this country as an initial step to introducing South Africa to the Taiwanese. Tourism programmes between the two countries have become more active in recent years to accommodate the increasing number of Taiwanese and South African tourists. In 1982, more than 6 000 Taiwanese toured South Africa and 14 000 South Africans visited Taiwan, according to Mrs Truda Swanton, Chief of the Far East Office of the South African Tourism Committee. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 84 p 5]

TREASON CHARGES--DURBAN--TWO Blacks and a Coloured man are to go on trial in the College Road Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg, tomorrow facing allegations of high treason, contravening the Terrorism Act and being in possession illegally of arms and ammunition. A Black man, Mr Sithabiso Edgar Mahlobo (25), of Escourt, Natal, is facing 12 charges under the various acts. A Coloured man, Mr Benedict Martins (21) of Edenvale, Pietermaritzburg, is facing nine counts under the various acts, together with Mr Duma Gqubule (19) of a mission seminary in Imbali, Pietermaritzburg. Among the allegations the men face are that on March 21, 1983, they caused an explosion near the Supreme Court in Pietermaritz Street, Pietermaritzburg. Also on April 21, 1983, they caused an explosion which could have led to loss of life and property near the old Supreme Court building in Commercial Road, Pietermaritzburg. The court appearance is a sequel to an intense investigation by the Security Branch in Pietermaritzburg. It is also alleged that the men were found in possession of arms and ammunition in various areas of Natal last year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 84 p 5]

NO TEACHERS' BLACKLIST--DURBAN--The two-man inquiry into the alleged blacklisting of 62 newly qualified teachers from the Springfield College of Education in Durban has found no evidence that a blacklist was used in the placement of the teachers. At the beginning of this year, Mr Pat Poovalingam revealed that the names of 62 new teachers were on a blacklist, which

recommended that they should be posted away from their homes. There was an uproar in the community and the two-man inquiry was appointed to investigate the matter. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 84 p 15]

NEW BLACK PAPER--THE Sowetan will produce a Sunday edition from May 20, the editor announced in Johannesburg this week. Mr Joe Latakgomo said the Sowetan had made such tremendous strides in the three years of its operation it was felt that the time was right for the paper to expand its activities to include the Sunday market. "The paper will initially be distributed throughout the Transvaal and we believe will provide a much needed service to the hundreds of thousands of daily readers that the Sowetan boasts," said Mr Latakgomo. The name of the paper will be Sowetan Sunday Mirror. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 May 84 p 15]

SHIPYARD FOR CHILE--A SOUTH African company has won a contract worth nearly R14-million to build a ship repair yard at Punta Arenas in Chile. A spokesman for the successful company Sandock-Austral (Pty) (Ltd), which is a subsidiary of General Mining, said yesterday that the project had been made possible by the granting of export credit over by a major insurance corporation. After completion in about 15 months, the company would operate the facility on a halfshare bases with a Chilean government undertaking. The company, which has highly specialised engineering expertise and facilities, is based on the East Rand and has a shipyard in Durban. The project involves the local manufacture of a launching and recovery system and all technical equipment, which will then be shipped to the construction site for erection by Chilean labour under South African supervision. He said that the selection of Punta Arenas for the project--in the Straits of Magellan at the southern tip of South America--will not only be a boon to the local fishing industry but also to foreign shipping needing repairs while passing through the notoriously stormy seas around Cape Horn. The nearest alternative ship--repair facility is 2 000 km away, in central Chile, on the Southern American West Coast. The facility will employ 60 local people on the construction site and an initial 120 in its operation, rising to 1 500 in five years. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 May 84 p 11]

NEW RESEARCH FOUNDATION--TWO groups within the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research--the research grants division and the cooperative scientific programmes--have been amalgamated into a new organisation known as the CSIR Foundation for Research Development. The foundation will function under the direction of Dr R R Arndt, a member of the CSIR executive. The Foundation's budget for research support this year will be about R25 million. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 May 84 p 9]

KOORNHOF SCORED--SPOKESMAN for two Opposition parties yesterday criticised the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, saying he had failed as a minister and had "undermined" his job. Speaking during a debate on the Cooperation and Development vote in the Budget's committee stage, Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Berea) said Dr Koornhof's "empire is being systematically whittled away and his Department's responsibilities drastically reduced." Among other things, the Department's labour recruitment functions had been handed over to the Department of Manpower, Black taxation to the Department of

Finance and relations with the Blacks in the TBVC states to the Department of Foreign Affairs. Mr Swart said Dr Koornhof's area of authority was shrinking considerably and he asked where the Minister's Department was going. He said that when Dr Koornhof was initially appointed, it was believed he had more empathy with Black people and would use the Department "as a constructive instrument to improve their quality of life." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 May 84 p 4]

CONTROVERSIAL MOVEMENT BILL--THE controversial orderly movement and settlement of Black persons bill has been scrapped and is to be replaced by another bill to be considered by the new, Tricameral Parliament. This was announced in the House today by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, during debate on his Department's budget vote. Dr Koornhof said he had personally instructed that the orderly movement and settlement bill be scrapped because it did not reach the desired objectives. An urbanisation bill would replace the controversial draft legislation and he had given the undertaking that Black town councils and homeland leaders would be fully consulted before the new bill was referred to the select committee on the constitution. "And because the new session of Parliament has reached the halfway mark, there is not enough time to deal meaningfully with this extremely important matter to the satisfaction of all parties. He added the Government was determined to find a meaningful solution to "this vexed problem" in consultation with the public and private sectors and with Black leaders. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 May 84 p 4]

SUZMAN REJECTS VERDICT--THE PPP spokesman on law and order, Mrs Helen Suzman, yesterday said she rejected the findings of a Supreme Court judge who acquitted a policeman charged with the fatal shooting of Black community leader Mr Saul Mkhize. "I also reject the remarks he made about Saul Mkhize," she said in reply to a question by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange. The Minister interrupted Mrs Suzman (Houghton) while she was speaking during the committee stage debate on his department's budget vote to ask whether she rejected the Court's findings. Mrs Suzman appealed to the Minister to exempt school grounds from the prohibition on public gatherings. "Does the Minister consider that we are in a state of perpetual national emergency?" she asked. "For some years now we have had a total prohibition on outdoor meetings except sport." The Minister had renewed it for another year but should exempt school grounds from the provision. "The minute there is a gathering in a school yard it is illegal," she said. The police had to be called in and confrontation followed. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 May 84 p 4]

KWANDEBELE INDEPENDENCE--THE granting of independence to Kwandebel was likely to take "a considerable time", the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said. Speaking during debate on his Department's budget vote, he said a committee had been appointed to investigate the granting of independence to the homeland. The committee would comprise four members each of the governments of South Africa and Kwandebel and would start work as soon as possible. However, the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had stressed that homelands would only be granted independence once they were able to run their affairs smoothly and Kwandebel's independence was therefore expected to take a "considerable time", the Minister said. He added that the

committee, chaired by the director general of his department, Mr Gilles van de Wall, would report to a committee of ministers of South Africa and Kwandebelé under Mr Botha's chairmanship. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 May 84 p 4]

GRAHAMSTOWN TREASON TRIAL--GRAHAMSTOWN--An accused in the Grahamstown treason trial, Mr Douglas Tyutyu, wrote a 5-1/2 page document while he was in detention about a trip he had made to Lesotho, a security policeman told the court yesterday. Lieutenant S Dennis said under cross-examination by Mr R Selvan, SC, for the defence, that Mr Tyutyu had written a document in a police cell in Jeffreys Bay on July 12 and July 13 after he had been questioned briefly about the trip to Lesotho. The document is now a court exhibit. Lt Dennis said Mr Tyutyu had been transferred to the Algoa Park police station after that and he had questioned him on several occasions about other documents found in his house. The 11 accused face charges including high treason, alternatively participation in acts of terrorism, sabotage, undergoing military training, possession of military explosives, harbouring persons, participating in the activities of unlawful organisations, possession of unlawful literature, possession of machine guns, hand grenades and ammunition and leaving the country without a passport. There is also a charge of murder, nine counts of malicious damage to property and a charge of fraud. Mr Justice Howie is on the Bench, with two assessors, Mr E A Logie and Mr R P Barnes. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 May 84 p 13]

LAWS CURB STRIKERS--WHEN a law was introduced last year, sharply raising the minimum fine for trespass to R2 000, there were suggestions this would be used against strikers. These seem to have been confirmed. Last week, 176 Metal and Allied Workers' Union members at Brits company Auto Cables were arrested after allegedly being fired and ordered to leave the premises. They are likely to be charged with trespass--presumably on the basis that, once fired, they could not remain on company property without permission. One immediate effect of the vastly increased fine is that the arrested workers may spend the next two months in prison. Their case has been remanded to late June and bail set at R100 each--which MAWU is unlikely to raise. Pleas to have the amount reduced were rejected because workers faced a possible R2 000 fine. The arrests are the most dramatic illustration thus far of the way in which the trespass law can be used against strikers--although there have been other labour-related trespass arrests. The incident also highlights the fact that police are increasingly using general security laws, rather than the anti-strike laws in labour law, to act against strikers. The Intimidation Act has been used against strikers for some time. Now a blanket ban on outdoor gatherings is also being used. This takes on added significance in the light of rumours that the authorities may scrap the laws making striking a crime. This would bring our labour laws in line with those of Western industrial countries. But, if the last few months are anything to go by, it would make absolutely no difference to the extent of police action against strikers. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Apr 84 p 2]

TAXATION OF MINES--A DECLINE in capital expenditure raised tax payments and left the gold mines with a reduced taxed profit in the quarter to March. The increased tax bill wiped out the benefits of a marginally higher average rand

gold price, reduced working costs and a higher tonnage of ore milled. The average rand gold price received by the mines rose to R15 364 from R14 899, although the dollar gold price fell in the quarter to \$383,87 compared with \$423,62 in the last three months of 1983. This decline prompted some mines to trim capital expenditure. Free State Geduld cut its capex by R20-million to R60-million. Western Deep, also in the Anglo stable, has delayed sinking of the Erfdeel No 2 main shaft until the gold price improves or the Western Deep No 1 shaft starts contributing to profits. Total capital expenditure for the quarter was R323-million compared with R436-million in the previous quarter. This reduced the benefits of the tax shield the mines can claim on capital expenditure costs. Total tax paid rose by 38,3% to R594-million against R429-million. This resulted in a rise in the effective tax rate to 43,7% from 34,7% in the December quarter. Uncertainty over the gold price is likely to cause further capital expenditure cuts. The March quarter showed a decline of 7,5% in total taxed profit to R746-million from R807-million. There was a 20% increase in tonnage milled to 43,5-million from 36,2-m which helped to reduce overall costs to R1 399-million from R1 442-million in the December quarter. The average cost a ton milled fell to R32,17 from R39,81. [By Don Robertson] [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Apr 84 p 3]

BLACK UNIVERSITY DEGREES--MANDINI--Less than 1 % of the black population of South Africa achieved a university education, Dr R H Lee, managing director of the Urban Foundation, said in Mandini on Saturday. Addressing a graduation ceremony at the University of Zululand, Dr Lee said the South African Government had until recently spent less on education than most countries at a comparable stage of development. "However, in the 1983/4 Budget, it was possible to identify all educational expenditure, at a figure slightly about R3 000-million--and for the first time this exceeded the sum allocated to defence. In the 1984/5 Budget, a total of R4 200-million was allocated to education--a sum considerably in excess of the R3 750-million allocated to defence. In this case, a political decision seems to have been made," Dr Lee said. He said that in the South African context, where "reform" was much talked about, it was clear that social and educational change should go hand-in-hand. "A major political decision is required regarding the management of education. The De Lange report recommended that a single Ministry of Department of Education be created at the national, policy-setting level. The Government did not accept this recommendation...our investigations indicate that this remains a major constraint in changing the educational system, as the value of all other changes is undercut by the mistrust and lack of confidence arising from the continuation of a separate system." [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Apr 84 p 3]

PWV WATER CRISIS--THE Johannesburg City Council was told last night that the water crisis was still extremely serious and reports on the contrary were "irresponsible" and threatened the livelihood of South Africa's industrial base in the PWV area. The chairman of the management committee, Mr Francois Oberholzer, said at the council's monthly meeting yesterday that it was not only the Witwatersrand area which depended on the Vaal Dam for its water supply, but also vast sections of the Transvaal from Rustenburg in the West to Bethal in the East, as well as areas of Bophuthatswana and the Free State. "It is irrelevant that the Vaal and other supply dams contain more water at present

than this time last year. The crux of the matter is that we do not know if it will rain during the next season. For that reason it is imperative that we save our water. Our industries depend on water," Mr Oberholzer said. Mr Oberholzer, who is a member of the Rand Water Board, yesterday spoke after appeals by the Progressive Federal Party opposition that he should clarify the present water position following recent reports in an English language afternoon newspaper that the water crisis was not as serious as suggested by the authorities and that there was more water available than was generally admitted. "I take the greatest exception that these reports bring people under the impression that there is enough water for them to open up their sprinklers and water their gardens. It is irresponsible in the extreme. People who jeopardise the livelihood of the Rand Water Board in this way should not be allowed to write articles about the environment," Mr Oberholzer said. He also slammed suggestions that local authorities were applying punitive measures to its water consumers. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 May 84 p 1]

TUGELA PUMPING--ULUNDI--The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday the KwaZulu government was shocked to hear that the Division of Water Affairs was seeking authority from Parliament to almost double the amount of water being pumped out of the upper reaches of the Tugela River to the Vaal catchment area. Speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi requested that a White Paper on the subject tabled in Parliament last Friday be withdrawn to enable agreement to be reached with the KwaZulu government on developing the Tugela Basin. In addition, there should be agreement on the general principles which would govern the utilisation of the Tugela system as a whole. Chief Buthelezi said it was disturbing that the proposals had been laid before Parliament without agreement having been sought from KwaZulu. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 May 84 p 2]

UDF FUNERAL--EAST LONDON--About 600 mourners were dispersed by the Ciskei Security Police at a funeral of a United Democratic Front member at Tsholomqa location, near East London yesterday. The funeral of Mrs Miriam Mgabela was disrupted by police. An order had been served that the service should not proceed any later than 1.30pm and no more than 200 people should attend. Mrs Mgabela was a former member of the banned African National Congress. She served on the general council of the Border region of the UDF and was a leading figure of the National Womens' Association. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Apr 84 p 5]

INDUSTRIAL ROBOTS--The use of industrial robots on South African production lines is expected to increase rapidly in the next 10 years, despite their slow take-off compared with that overseas. Mr Terry Riley, technical manager, robots, AfroX Welding Division says of the 26 000 robots that will be in use in Europe by 1986, 4 000 will be arc-welding robots. "The projected industrial robot population in industrialised nations is dictated by the need to increase productivity, cut costs and improve quality in highly competitive markets," he says. "After making an international study three years ago, we decided to import robots for the arc welding sector for which we see a market potential of about 15 a year." A lack of awareness of the benefits on production lines and the failure of industrialists to identify their applications are responsible for the tardy introduction of robots into South African industry, he says. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Apr 84 p 15M]

ZCC MEETING--BISHOP Barnabas Lekganyane, head of the Zionist Christian Church, yesterday expressed his gratitude for the support of about 2-million worshippers who converged on Moria, near Pietersburg, for the church's Easter conference. The 29-year-old bishop, also known as Ramarumo, attended the mass open-air conference of the ZCC, Southern Africa's fastest-growing church, in a green suit with a yellow insert at the side. He led drum majorettes to a green-carpeted altar where they knelt and greeted worshippers with the word "Kgotsong!" (Let there be peace). A deafening response of "A e ate!" (Let it spread), was followed by lengthy handclapping and handkerchief waving by loyal church members. More than 100 church choirs from all over South Africa sang throughout the three-day gathering. By 4.30pm yesterday, as is tradition in the ZCC, 15 000 people had already been baptised in a river adjoining the church. The worshippers will trek back home again today. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Apr 84 p 1]

NEW SADF RIFLE--The Southern African Air Force intends introducing the new R-5 assault rifle into service to replace the R-2 soon. Initially the R-5, an adaptation of the R-4 assault rifle, will be used by the SAAF security service. Certain SADF units will receive the R-5 later. The barrel of the R-5 is about 10 cm shorter than that of the R-4. It also has no bipod and is about 1 kg lighter. The new weapon, which also fires 5,56 mm rounds, could be used more easily in confined areas such as aircraft and armoured cars. Many R-5 parts are interchangeable with R-4 parts. Although the weapon's manufacturing process was more expensive than that of similar weapons, it was still worthwhile, said Captain D Wessels, a security staff officer, in the latest edition of Ad Astra, the SA Air Force newspaper. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Apr 84 p 3M]

FEDGAS PLANT--WORK on Fedgas' R20-million air separation plant being built at Alrode, which will produce liquid nitrogen, oxygen and argon, is on schedule and within budget. To date, all the civil works with the exception of the power building have been completed. A 400-t liquid nitrogen cryogenic storage tank was recently moved to the new area and is the first of three large vessels to be installed. An oxygen tank is currently under construction on site and is half completed. The argon tank will be installed within the next few weeks. [Text] [Johannesburg INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 10 Apr 84 p 7]

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DATE FILMED

6 JUNE 1984